Gc
929.2
H895010
1803451

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

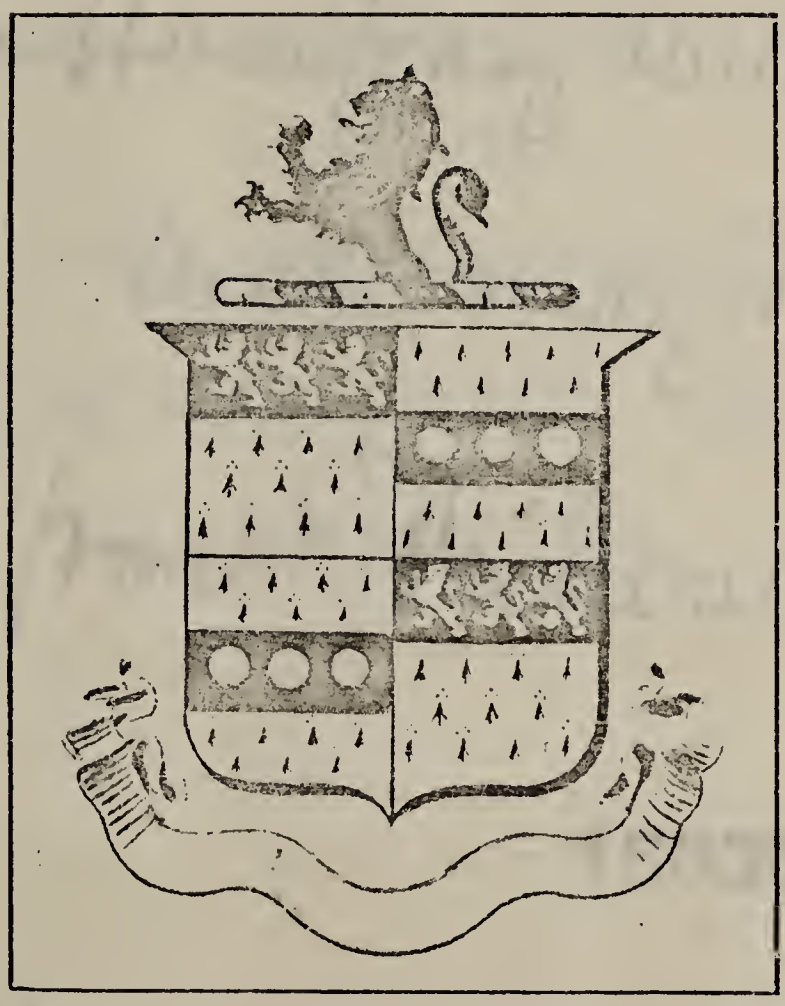
Go

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01360 5164

MEMOIRS OF THE HUNGERFORD, MILWARD AND OLIVER FAMILIES

BY

MRS. FREDERICK FRANCIS
MILWARD-OLIVER



OLIVER AND MILWARD ARMORIAL BEARINGS

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
LONDON
1930

45, Church Crescent,
Muswell Hill. N.

W. Hoaftay Williams Esq

With very Kind Regards

from E. Milward Oliver

1803451

June 1930

1803121

Kenneth Mac Callum

MEMOIRS
OF THE
HUNGERFORD,
MILWARD AND OLIVER
FAMILIES

Fifty copies only of
this book were printed.

DEDICATED

TO MY HUSBAND

CONTENTS

CHAP.		PAGE
I	The Hungerford Family (First Line)	1
II	The Hungerford Family (First Line)	4
III	The Hungerford Family (Second Line)	12
IV	The Hungerfords of Down Ampney	16
V	The Hungerfords of Cadenham	19
VI	The Windrush Family	22
VII	The Hungerfords of Black Bourton	23
VIII	Farley Castle.	31
IX	Farley Chapel	36
X	Hungerford Monuments	38
XI	Farley Chapel Monuments	41
XII	Down Ampney Monuments	44

MISCELLANEA

	Lady Hungerford's Funeral	47
	The Chantries	47
	Other Homes of the Hungerfords	48
	Almshouses founded by the Hungerfords	51
	Arms of the Hungerfords	52
	The Gaunt Family	54
	Old St. Paul's.	58
	Psalter of John of Gaunt	59
	Elizabeth Woodville	61
	Biographies of the Dudleys	63
	The Wadham Family	67
	Homes of the Wadham Family	70
	Tombs of the Wadham Family	73

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

CHAP.		PAGE
	FORD MEMORIAL	74
	THE HENNEZEL OR HENSEY FAMILY	75
	THE MILWARD FAMILY	81
	THE HOMES OF THE MILWARDS	85
	MEMORIALS OF THE MILWARDS	87
	ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF MILWARD	88
	THE OLIVER FAMILY	89
	MEMORIALS OF THE OLIVER FAMILY	93
	ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE OLIVERS	93
	ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE OLIVERS AND MILWARDS	94
	THE SILVER SNUFF BOX	94
	THE MILWARD FAMILY OF WOLLESCOTE (By Prattinton)	95
	THE OLIVER FAMILY OF WOLLESCOTE	100
	LETTERS OF CAPTAIN THOMAS MILWARD OLIVER	103
	THOMAS OLIVER, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1734–1815	117
	CONCLUSION	119

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

OLIVER AND MILWARD ARMORIAL BEARINGS . *Title page*

FARLEY CASTLE . . . . . *facing page* 1

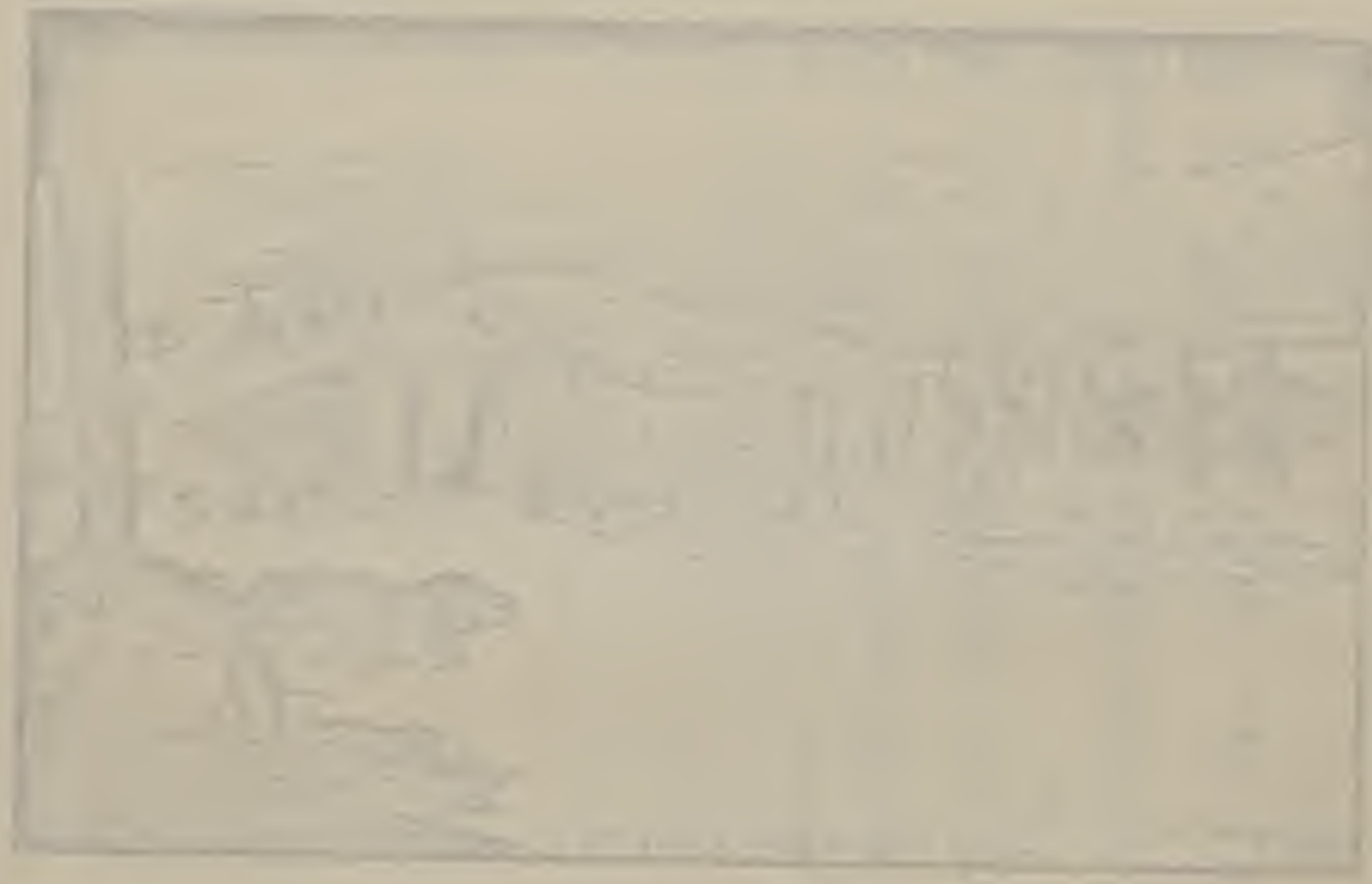
MILWARD ARMORIAL BEARINGS . . . „ „ 81

OLIVER ARMORIAL BEARINGS . . . . „ „ 89

SILVER SNUFF BOX . . . . . „ „ 94

FARLEY CASTLE

To face page 1.]



CHAPTER I

THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY

(FIRST LINE)

NOTHING of any importance seems to have been known regarding the Hungerford family prior to the year 1300, when Walter de Hungerford married Maud de Heytesbury and settled in Wiltshire. Historians agree that the family was intimately connected with the little town of Hungerford in Berkshire. Sir Richard Colte Hoare, Bart., the famous topographer, gave a full account of this family in his *Wiltonia* and also in *Hungerfordiana*, the latter book being entirely devoted to the family history. The following extract is taken from it:

"The original and authentic history of distinguished families is very difficult to delineate. The visitation books are frequently incorrect and even the High Authority of the College of Arms fails in information. From parish registers and monumental inscriptions we can only hope for authentic intelligence, though we may derive much useful matter from the various Public Records which have been and still are in a course of publication.

As one of the topographers engaged in the history of my own county, and as the description of the Hundred of Heytesbury has fallen to my lot, I have felt it incumbent on me to investigate by every possible means, the pedigrees and history of one of the most distinguished families which in former times resided within its precincts, and although,

in later times, this family spread its branches through an extensive part of the county, yet the town and Borough of Heytesbury may justly claim their first entrée into our county, from that of Berkshire.

We hear of an Everard de Hungerford in 1160, and of a William de Hungerford, Abbot of Waverley, who died in 1276, but I cannot trace the descent of this family for a certainty till the time of Walter de Hungerford who married Maud, daughter of John de Heytesbury and thereby became settled at Heytesbury in Wiltshire."

Good fortune seems to have been constantly in their train and as time went on each successive heir seems to have acquired more possessions by inter-marriage with wealthy heiresses. In an interesting letter written to me by a Wiltshire clergyman I learn that a famous historian, referring to their numerous estates, was wont to say that " one could walk from Salisbury Plain to Bath without treading off their soil ". During the earlier periods, the Hungerford and Oliver families seem to have enjoyed close acquaintance, as we find one Anthony Hungerford together with Thomas Oliver attesting a will. It is also a curious coincidence that Thomas de Hungerford should have been Steward to, and so intimately connected with, John of Gaunt and that centuries later Hungerford Oliver, of whom more hereafter, should have married a descendant of John of Gaunt and should thus have united the families of Hungerford, Milward and Oliver.

Very many interesting extracts have been given regarding this family, by Mr. A. G. Bradley in his delightful book, *Round about Wiltshire*, from which the following is taken :

" The Hungerfords, once the most potent family in Wiltshire, owners in their time, of Heytesbury, Farley Castle,

Down Ampney and other places of renown were at length reduced to a single small estate, namely that of Studeley Hungerford in Bremhill parish and of this there is nothing now left but a farm house. A young man on a tomb here was the last male and the remnant of their great possessions went to the Crewe family through an heiress, their name in any significant sense, vanishing with it. On many a panelled wall, on many a stained-glass window and altar tomb throughout Wiltshire, their coat, a wheatsheaf between three interlocked sickles, still serves to remind the few who care for looking backward on this once illustrious family."

There are six distinct branches of the family, namely those of :

(1) Heytesbury. (2) Farley Castle.
(3) Down Ampney. (4) Cadenham.
(5) Windrush. (6) Black Bourton.

Historians tell us that the Hungerfords were great supporters of the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses and suffered severely, both in life and fortune.

As time went on the family acquired many manors, etc., of which I shall write in due course, the greatest of these being the Castle of Farley Mountfort, which was afterwards renamed Farley Hungerford and which continued in the possession of the family until 1686, when Sir Edward Hungerford, better known as the "Spendthrift", sold the estates to the Baynton family and finally it passed into other hands, until at last it fell into ruins. The new Manor House, now occupied by Earl Cairns, was originally, I am told, either a part of, or on the same site as, the Chief Tenant's house in the time of the Hungerfords.

CHAPTER II

THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY

(FIRST LINE)

AS I mentioned before, Walter de Hungerford, who married Maud de Heytesbury and became possessor of the estates of Heytesbury, had an only son Walter, who married and had a son Robert, who married Geva, widow of Adam de Stokke. He was Knight of the Shire of Wilts in 1325.

A portion of the monument erected to his memory remains against the wall of Hungerford Church; it originally occupied another position in the old church.

There being no issue of this marriage, the next heir was his brother Walter (1354), who married a Fitz-John of Cherill, Wilts, and had one son, Sir Thomas de Hungerford of Farley, who married first, Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Strug, and afterwards Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Hussey of Holbrook. By this second marriage Sir Thomas became possessed of much property, he also purchased the estate of Farley Mountfort in 1369 from Lord Burghersh and changed the name to that of Farley Hungerford. In 1383 he obtained permission to convert the Manor House into a castle. In Collinson's *Somerset* and Hoare's *Wilts* this Sir Thomas is said to have been a " formidable " Baron

and caused much jealousy to his sovereign, but Canon Jackson, who made a lifelong study of the family, denies this, portraying Sir Thomas as of a loyal and peaceful disposition and says that the 1,000 marks paid to Lord Burghersh for the purchase of the estate was not, as had been stated by historians, a fine for converting his Manor into a Castle.

He is reputed to have been the first Speaker of the House of Commons, but this is not quite correct, as one Peter de la Mare preceded him in the post but without the title. Thomas was returned as Member for Wiltshire in April 1357, and re-elected for the same constituency in 1360–2, January 1376–7; to the two Parliaments of 1380, in 1383, 1384, 1386, January 1389–90, and in January 1392–3. He sat for the county of Somerset in 1378, 1382, 1388, 1390. He was returned for both constituencies in 1384 and in January 1389–90. He was closely associated with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and acted as Steward of his household for some considerable time. The town of Hungerford was then, as now, celebrated for its great trout, and Sir Thomas owned "the riall fishing from Eldren Stub to Irish Still" by grant from John of Gaunt and possessed the horn [1] given by John of

[1] Though horns were used by the Saxons rather than the Normans as drinking-vessels, the custom of holding manors by such curious tenure is rather Norman than Saxon and there are other cases of a similar character in Berkshire. One of the horns of Hungerford is said to have been given as a charter to the town by King John. It holds about a quart of liquid. The other, which bears the date 1634, is of brass and not a drinking-horn but a bugle, which is used to summon the tenants to the Manor Court and was formerly blown annually on Hock Tues-

Gaunt as an emblem of his tenure. This horn bears the following inscription :

"John a Gaun did give and grant the riall fishing to Hungerford Towne from Eldren Stub to Irish Still excepting som several mil pound.
Jehosaphat Lucas was Constable."

Thomas was knighted about 1377, died at Farley on December 3rd, 1398, and was buried in the Parish Church of Farley, where a monument was erected to his memory and a portrait of him, clad in armour, was placed in a stained-glass window.

Sir Thomas had issue by his second wife Joan four sons, three of whom predeceased him, leaving his son Walter, styled Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury and Homet ; he was eventually summoned to the House of Lords in 1426 as Baron Hungerford.

Walter first married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Peverell, by whom he had three sons : Walter, Robert and Edmund. Walter died without issue. Robert succeeded to the family estates, and from Edmund originated the branch of the family which settled at Down Ampney. Edmund also had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the former married Sir Philip Courtney of Powderham and the latter, Sir Walter Rodney.

Walter married as his second wife, Eleanor, Countess of Arundel, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, but had no issue from this marriage. Walter was greatly attached to the Lancastrian Cause,

day to assemble the inhabitants to choose the Constable in whom is vested the Municipal Government of the town. This officer was formerly also Coroner, Clerk of the Market and Lord of the Manor for the time being, and was assisted by 12 feoffes and burgesses, a portreeve, a steward, etc.

towards the close of Richard II's reign, and on the accession of Henry IV he was knighted. He was member for Wiltshire in 1400 and re-elected for that constituency in 1404, 1407, 1413, and in January 1413–14 and for Somerset in 1409. He was also Speaker of the House 1413–14; this was the last Parliament in which he sat. He had already gained renown as a warrior and accompanied Henry to France in 1401, where he is said to have worsted the French King in a duel outside Calais.

In 1415 Hungerford accompanied Henry V to France with twenty men at arms and sixty archers; it is asserted by some historians that it was to him and not to the Earl of Westmoreland that Henry addressed the famous rebuke:

> "What's he that wishes so?" etc., etc.
> *Henry V*, Act IV, Scene 3.

on the eve of Agincourt when this officer expressed regret that the English had not ten thousand archers.

For his distinguished services in this war he was granted the Barony of Homet in Normandy. In 1417 he was made Steward of the King's Household; in 1419 he took part in the peace negotiations and in 1421 was installed Knight of the Garter (see Garter Plate, St. George's Chapel, Windsor).

He was an executor of Henry V's will and became a member of Gloucester's Council in 1424 and High Treasurer of Henry VI's Household, but on the change of Ministry in 1431 he ceased to be Treasurer. Hungerford acted as Carver at the Coronation of Henry VI in Paris, December 1430. He was a man of piety, and founded many chantries, including those of St. Leonard at Farley and Chip-

penham. He completed the buildings of the castle commenced by Sir Thomas in 1383 and built a new church outside the castle walls for the use of the people. This church was consecrated on St. Leonard's Day 1443 and was called St. Leonard's in consequence; he also built a private chapel inside the walls on the site of the old Parish Church. Hungerford died in August 1449 and was buried beside his wife in Salisbury Cathedral within the iron chapel erected by himself and this appears to have been a burial-place of the Hungerford family for many years.

The next in succession was his second son, Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William, Lord Botreaux, and through this marriage he acquired much wealth and added to his estates, his wife being a member of a rich Cornish family. He served in the French wars and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Hungerford (1450–5). He died in 1459, before completing the Hospital of Heytesbury of which I shall give a description presently. According to his wishes he was buried in the family chapel in Salisbury Cathedral, which was swept away with many others by Wyatt, whose ravaging hand ruthlessly destroyed the beauties of many an old church. His wife, Margaret, survived him and outlived all her family save Mary, her great-granddaughter. Lord Robert left issue by Margaret, three sons: Robert, Arnulph, and William, the eldest of whom succeeded him. Sir Richard Colte Hoare mentions only one daughter, Catherine, married to Richard, Lord Delaware (De La Ware), but Gough and Dugdale, he says, name another daughter, Mary.

Robert, the next heir, styled Lord Hungerford and Moleyns, was married at a very early age, to Eleanor or Alianore, daughter and heiress of Sir William Moleyns, thus adding a fresh title and more estates to those already held. He was summoned to Parliament as Lord Moleyns in 1445. In 1452 Moleyns accompanied John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury to Aquitaine and was taken prisoner while endeavouring to raise the siege of Chastillon. His mother sold her plate and mortgaged her estates to ransom her son, £7966 being paid for that purpose, after seven years of imprisonment. Historians relate that as a compensation for his misfortunes he was granted permission to export fifteen hundred sacks of wool to foreign ports without duty and received permission to travel abroad. He visited Florence and upon his return to England he was engaged in the Wars of the Roses on the Lancastrian side, retreated with Lord Scales and other friends to the Tower on the entry of the Earl of Warwick, where they eventually surrendered to the Yorkists on condition that they should go free.

After the Battle of Towton where the Lancastrians again met with further defeat, Hungerford fled with Henry VI to Scotland. In the summer, on visiting France to obtain help from Henry and Margaret, he was arrested, but later on he returned to England and after the accession of Edward IV he was partially successful in gathering together the Lancastrians but was taken prisoner at Hexham 1464, and was beheaded at Newcastle. Hungerford was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

By his wife Eleanor, who survived him (and afterwards married Sir Oliver Manningham), he left three

sons : Thomas, the heir, Walter and Leonard, also one daughter Frideswide, who became a nun at Sion.

His lands were confiscated and given by Edward IV to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester 1469, but in 1470 an arrangement was made between the Duke and Margaret, Lady Hungerford, by which the former retained Farley and Hungerford Court and the latter, the Manor of Heytesbury. We are told by historians that Richard himself resided at Farley ; his brother George, Duke of Clarence, certainly did so, because his daughter, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, was born there in 1473. A gruesome story is told regarding this poor lady who was ordered by Henry VIII (1541) to be executed. It is said that she refused to lay her head upon the block, exclaiming that she was no traitor and if the executioner wanted her head, he would have to get it as he could. The man was obliged to follow her round the scaffold chopping at her head until at length he hewed it from off her shoulders. (See Canon Jackson's *Farley Hungerford*.)

Thomas, the eldest son of Robert, Lord Hungerford and Moleyns, succeeded him and lived chiefly at Rowden, near Chippenham. He married Anne Percy, daughter of Henry, Duke of Northumberland, by whom he had one child, Mary, who became the ward of William, Lord Hastings, and married his son Edward, afterwards Lord Hastings and ancestor of the Earl of Huntingdon. An allusion is made to this marriage in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, Part III, Act IV, Scene 1 :—

> " For this one speech Lord Hastings well deserves
> To have the heir or the Lord Hungerford."

For some time Thomas, Lord Hungerford adhered to the Yorkists, but finally joined in Warwick's conspiracy to restore Henry VI to the throne and, being taken prisoner, he was tried and executed at Salisbury in 1469. His remains were taken to Farley Castle and buried in the chapel there.

Mary, who married Lord Hastings, inherited much of her father's property and carried it out of the family, but Farley was not among the number, this being restored by Henry VII to the eldest of the second line of the Hungerfords—the line I am now about to commence.

ANCIENT BARONIES.

Called out of Abeyance.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords decided last December, after investigation, that the ancient baronies of Hungerford and De Moleyns were at the disposal of His Majesty. They were both held by the late Earl of Loudoun, but fell into abeyance on the death of that peer in May, 1920, and were claimed by the present Countess of Loudoun and Viscountess St. Davids. These ladies are daughters of the late Major the Hon. Paulyn F. C. Rawdon-Hastings and Lady Maud Rawdon-Hastings. The former was the younger brother of the late Earl of Loudoun, and died in 1907, and the latter is the daughter of the late Earl of Verulam. The present Countess of Loudoun is a peeress in her own right, having succeeded to the Earldom on the death of the late Earl last year, and His Majesty, acting on the decision of the Committee of Privileges, that these ladies had proved their title to the honours, has therefore called the baronies out of abeyance in favour of Viscountess St. Davids, who married Viscount St. Davids in 1916.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the official notice to the effect that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 23rd inst., to declare that Elizabeth Frances Viscountess St. Davids (wife of Viscount St. Davids) is and shall be Baroness Hungerford and Baroness de Moleyns, these baronies having fallen into abeyance on the death of the Earl of Loudoun, on May 17th, 1920.

CHAPTER III

THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY

(SECOND LINE)

THOMAS, LORD HUNGERFORD, leaving no male issue to carry on the line, the next heir was his brother Walter, who married Jane, widow of Thomas Bulstrode. This Walter was the second son of Robert, Lord Hungerford and Moleyns, and Eleanor. He sat in Parliament for Wiltshire 1477, and as a partisan of the House of Lancaster in earlier days, he was pardoned by Richard III and many of the family estates—although not the family honours—including Farley Castle, were restored to him. However, he seems to have again fallen into disfavour and on the arrival of the Earl of Richmond in 1486, he was arrested, but escaped from custody and joined Richmond's Army. We are told by historians that at the Battle of Bosworth, he slew in hand-to-hand combat, Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, under whom he had once served, and was knighted by Henry VII on the battlefield. He became a member of the Privy Council and later on was sent to Rome on a diplomatic mission (1487).

In 1497, we find Sir Walter assisting in quelling the insurrection of Perkin Warbeck. In 1503 he accompanied Henry VII's Queen to the marriage

of their daughter, Princess Margaret, to King James IV of Scotland. On the accession of King Henry VIII to the Throne he seems to have still retained his post as a member of the Privy Council and died in 1516. He lived at Heytesbury and was buried there. He left one son, Edward, to succeed him in the family honours and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Bourchier.

Sir Edward married Jane, daughter of John, Lord Zouch of Haringworth, and Canon Jackson tells us in his *Family History of the Hungerfords* that their Coat of Arms was found on stained glass in a cottage at Wellow and was placed in Farley Church. A strange story is told by the Chroniclers of the Age, who state that Sir Edward married a second time, his wife being one Agnes Cotell, who, it is said, strangled her first husband John Cotell, and with the aid of an accomplice, one Matthew, burnt the body and very soon afterwards married Sir Edward Hungerford, and it was not until after his death that she was brought to justice with Matthew and hanged at Tyburn in 1523 and her body was buried at the Grey Friars Church in London.

Sir Edward accompanied his father, Sir Walter, to Scotland in 1503 and was knighted in 1513 at Tournai, after serving in the English Army. He was also Sheriff for Wiltshire in 1517 and for Somerset and Dorset in 1518. In 1520 he attended Henry VIII at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and died in 1521. He was succeeded by his son Walter (by his marriage with Jane Zouch).

Sir Walter was married three times: first to Susanna Danvers, secondly to Alicia Sandys, and

thirdly to Isabel, daughter of John, Lord Hussey. Walter was 19 years of age on his father's death and soon afterwards appeared as Squire of the Body to Henry VIII. In 1529 he was granted permission to alienate a portion of his large estates. He became Sheriff of Wiltshire (1533) through the influence of Thomas Cromwell, to whom he proved very useful in Wiltshire, and he was recommended by his patron Cromwell, as deserving some recompense for his services, consequently he was summoned to Parliament in 1536 as Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury. In 1540 he and his Chaplain, a Wiltshire Clergyman, were suspected of sympathizing with the "Pilgrims of Grace" in the North of England, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill, together with Cromwell in 1540. He left two sons and two daughters by his second wife, Alicia Sandys.

He is spoken of by historians as a veritable Blue-beard and is said to have been most cruel in his treatment of his third wife, Isabel Hussey. (See Farley Castle Towers.)

Sir Walter, styled of Farley, was the eldest son of the last Sir Walter Hungerford by his first wife, Susanna Danvers; he succeeded his father in 1540 and was married twice, first to Ann Bassett, maid of honour to Queen Mary, and secondly, to Ann Dormer, daughter of Sir William Dormer of Ascot, by whom he had four children, one son, Edward, and three daughters; Susan, who married first Michael Ernley of Cannings, Esq., secondly, John Young, and thirdly, Sir Crew Reynolds; Lucy, who married firstly Sir John St. John, and secondly Sir Anthony Hungerford; and Jane, who married Sir John Karne, Knight.

Sir Walter was fortunate enough to recover the lands which had been forfeited in his father's time, and no doubt thought it wiser to employ his time in sport and military exercise rather than take part in High Office. A very curious picture in the possession of Sir R. Hungerford Pollen, Bart., a descendant of the Hungerford family, shows Sir Walter as a Knight in Armour on a horse richly clothed and accompanied by a greyhound, a hare and hawks, with an inscription describing him as "Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight of Farley Castle, A.D. 1560–96."

His son Edmund, who died without issue, during his father's lifetime, left this branch of the family again without a direct heir, and the estates passed to his uncle, Sir Edward Hungerford, Gentleman, pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Edward seems only to have enjoyed his inheritance for a period of about eleven years. He married twice, but left no male issue and so terminated this line. He left his widow a life-interest in the estates with the remainder to his great nephew, Sir Edward Hungerford, 1596, son of Anthony Hungerford of Black Bourton, of whom more presently.

CHAPTER IV

THE HUNGERFORDS OF DOWN AMPNEY

WE shall now have to return to the time of Walter, Lord Hungerford (1449), who purchased an estate at Down Ampney and settled it upon his second surviving son, Sir Edmund, 1484, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Burnell, by whom he had several children, namely :

(1) Thomas, who succeeded to the estates.
(2) Edward the founder of the Cadenham branch.
(3) Walter, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Leger.
(4) Philippa, who married Sir Thomas Seymour.
(5) Margaret.
(6) Lettice.
(7) Anne.
(8) Jane.
(9) Christiana.

Sir Thomas (d. 1525) married Christian, daughter of John Hall of Salisbury, and had issue : Sir John, Anthony, and two daughters.

Sir John married Margaret Blount of Mangotsfield, County Gloucester, and had issue : Sir Anthony (d. 1559), Edward of Windrush, and three daughters.

Sir Anthony was married twice, first to Jane Darell, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, namely: Sir John, Edmund, Thomas, John,[1] Edward, and Dorothy: by his second wife Dorothy Danvers, he had two sons and two daughters: George, Henry of Standen, Jane, who married Edward Hungerford, and Ann.

Sir John (d. 1585), the heir of Sir Anthony, was twice married: first to Bridget Fettiplace, and secondly to Eleanor, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, and widow of —— Masters. From the first marriage he had the following children: Anthony, Richard (who died without issue), Henry of Marston, Anne, Bridget (who was married to —— Platt), Dorothy, Mary and Susan. The heir, Sir Anthony Hungerford (d. 1589), married Bridget Shelley, daughter of Sir John Shelley, a granddaughter of Sir William Shelley, Justice of Common Pleas, by whom he had three sons:

(1) John, married to Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley;

(2) Anthony, ancestor of the Black Bourton line; and (3) John, who died without issue.

Sir John (d. 1634), heir of Sir Anthony, had by his first wife, Mary, two sons and five daughters:

Anthony, the eldest son, succeeded Sir John, and his only brother died without children.

Constantia (d. 1613); Barbara, married Sir Thomas Sackville of Bibury; Elizabeth, married —— Richards of Hants; Margaret, married —— Platt of Highgate, and Bridget.

[1] It will be noticed in several cases that two children of the same family, have been given the same name—as was frequently the case in many old families; this is somewhat perplexing.

Sir Anthony married as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, and as they only had a daughter, Bridget, the Down Ampney line became extinct.

CHAPTER V

THE HUNGERFORDS OF CADENHAM

THE Hungerfords of Cadenham were seated at Cadenham Manor in Wiltshire and owe their origin to Edward, second son of Sir Edmund Hungerford of Down Ampney, and grandson of Walter, styled Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury, and Homet.

Sir Edward (d. 1507) married Ann, daughter of Edward Grey, Lord Ferrars of Groby, by whom he had four sons: Robert, Walter, John and Thomas.

Robert, who succeeded, was styled Robert of Cadenham. He married Eleanor, daughter of John York, Esq., and had one son, Robert of Cadenham, married to Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Long of Draycot, by whom he had five sons: John, Walter, Thomas, Robert, Henry, and two daughters: Mary and Dorothy.

The eldest son, John, dying without issue, Walter, the second son, succeeded to the estates. (Sir Richard Hoare mentions that Robert, the fourth son, had two sons, Robert and Thomas, styled Thomas of Chelsea, who married Ursula Maidenhead, the daughter of Lord Sandes and had a son named Edmund.)

Walter, the heir of Robert of Cadenham, married Frances, daughter of Richard Cocke of Broxbourne, Herts, their children being: John, his heir, who

married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir T. Estcourt of Shipton; George of Blacklands, who died without issue (1641); Charles; Henry; and two daughters.

John Hungerford and Elizabeth Estcourt had five sons and three daughters:

(1) Edward, the heir.
(2) Thomas of Blacklands.
(3) Walter, Rector of Buscot (d. 1681).
(4) Robert of Exeter (d. 1686).
(5) Francis of Reading, M.D., who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Keate.
(6) Frances.
(7) Mary.
(8) Lucy.

Edward married Susanna Prettyman and died, in 1667, leaving four sons and three daughters:

(1) Sir George, the heir.
(2) Walter. } died
(3) Robert of Calne. } without
(4) John. } issue.

Thomas of Blacklands, the second son of John Hungerford and Elizabeth Estcourt, married Rebecca Walleis, and had issue:

(1) John, of the Temple, who died in 1681, leaving an only child, Mary, who married G. Wyche, Esq. (John had married Mary, daughter of Francis Hungerford, M.D., of Reading).

(2) Thomas of Bristol and Yatton, whose daughter, Jane, married Edward Oliver of Bristol and had issue, with others, Hungerford Oliver, the heir, who married Prudence Milward, who through her mother, was descended from John of Gaunt, second son of Edward III, and from

whom the Oliver family of Wollescote is descended.[1]

Thomas Hungerford in his will dated 1739, directed that his body should be buried in the new "isle" of Clifton Church. This church fell down in the nineteenth century and the memorial stone now lies exposed in the open churchyard. (It is thought that this was the original site of the "isle" of the Old Church.) The reading on it is almost obliterated by age, but a portion of it reads thus:

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hungerford of ye city of Bristol, Gent., Obit. November 16th, 1741, Aged 80."

Frances, daughter of Sir George Hungerford, married John Keate and had one son, John Hungerford Keate, who married Penelope, daughter and heiress of Henry Fleming, D.D., and had issue:

(1) Lumley Hungerford, who died without issue.

(2) Henrietta Maria Keate, who was married to George Walker, who assumed the name of Hungerford, and had a daughter, Henrietta Maria Anna Hungerford, who married John, only son of Lord Crewe of Crewe Hall, in Cheshire, and leaving issue by the said marriage. Lord Crewe of Crewe Hall, Cheshire, was the ancestor of the Marquis of Crewe, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.

[1] Sir Richard Colte Hoare mentions in *Hungerfordiana*, that the only surviving claimant to the Cadnam branch of the Hungerford family was John Luttrell, and the children of the Hon. John Crewe (the ancestor of the Marquis of Crewe). A great mistake has been made by the historians who are responsible for this statement as although the family went from Wiltshire, the Cadnam line, in which I am chiefly interested, was carried on by Thomas Hungerford of Bristol, son of Thomas Hungerford of Blacklands, who married Rebecca Walleis. Sir Richard mentions only one child who predeceased his father, but Thomas had several children; perhaps Sir Richard did not follow Thomas Hungerford out of Wiltshire.

CHAPTER VI

THE WINDRUSH FAMILY

THIS branch of the family was descended from Edward, second son of John of Down Ampney, who settled at Windrush and died there in 1531.

The branch became extinct in 1809 by the death of Thomas John Peach Hungerford who had taken the additional name of Peach by the desire of his father-in-law, Thomas Peach of Dingley Hall, County of Northampton, who dying without surviving issue, left him a considerable property.

CHAPTER VII

THE HUNGERFORDS OF BLACK BOURTON

THE Hungerfords of Black Bourton owe their origin to Sir Anthony, second son of Sir Anthony Hungerford by his marriage with Bridget Shelley, daughter of Sir John Shelley (see Down Ampney Branch).

Anthony (d. 1627), better known as Sir Anthony the Controversialist, married first, Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley and widow of Sir John St. John by whom he had one son, Sir Edward of Corsham, on whom the Farley estates were settled, and two daughters, Bridget and Jane. By his second marriage with Sarah Crouch, he had two sons, Anthony and John.

Sir Edward the heir obtained a licence dated February 26th, 1619–20 to marry Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Holliday or Haliday, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London. Sir Edward was Deputy-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (1624), also Sheriff for that county (1632). He was made a K.B. in 1625. He sat for Chippenham in 1620 and also in both the Long and Short Parliaments in 1640. At the outbreak of the Civil War he sided with the Parliament and received an appointment, as Commander of the Wiltshire Forces ; he made his Headquarters at Devizes and paid a surprise

visit to Lord Cottingham at Fonthill, threatening to make a raid upon his house, unless the latter gave £1,000 to the Parliamentary cause and forthwith Lord Cottingham appealed to Parliament. Sir Edward seems to have found great delight in making these raids, for I found in a very interesting book written by Mr. A. E. Marsh on Calne, a story relating to another surprise visit, namely to Sir William Button of Tottenham Court, when Sir Edward commandeered 380 sheep, 69 beasts, 160 "weighs" of wool, the beds and hangings of the rooms of the Manor House and the pewter and brass of the kitchen, the whole valued at £676 and after a period of twelve months, the poor man was again visited by the Parliamentarians, though we are not told if Sir Edward was one of the number on this occasion. Sir William was relieved of 440 sheep, 50 beasts, 62 mares and foals and other livestock,together with 100 cheeses and all the butter and apparatus from the dairy, the damask curtains, scarlet cloth, silver plate, etc., from the house : total value : £526 5*s*.

On the 28th of May, 1643, Sir Edward besieged Lady Arundel in Wardour Castle and seems to have been very heartless in his behaviour towards her. We are told that he carried her off to Hatch and thence to Shaftesbury, keeping her without a bed to lie upon. He then attacked Farley Castle which was garrisoned for the King, under the command of Colonel John Hungerford, said to be Sir Edward's half-brother. The castle was surrendered to Sir Edward in 1645. Sir Edward is said to have taken part with Waller in the battles of Lansdown and Roundaway Down. He seems to have been a man of particularly restless nature and

certainly did not inherit the loyalty of his ancestors. Sir Edward died in 1648 and appears to have resided at Corsham (an estate left to him by his great-uncle, Sir Edward Hungerford, who died in 1607), and was buried together with his wife, who died in 1672, in the chapel of Farley Castle. As he left no issue he was succeeded in the estate by his half-brother, Anthony. Quite unlike his predecessor, Anthony (d. 1657) was a Royalist and was elected both in the Long and Short Parliaments, 1640, as member for Malmesbury, and, as will be noticed, at the same time as his half-brother Edward was sitting as Member for Chippenham on the Parliamentary side. It is related by the historians that he sat in the King's Parliament at Oxford but was seized by order of the Long Parliament and thrust into the Tower in 1644, where he seems only to have been incarcerated for a short time as we find him at liberty in the autumn of the same year. He drew up a statement excusing himself from paying a heavy fine and no doubt must have thought it prudent not to take up arms. After the Battle of Edgehill, he seems to have retired into privacy, to his Black Bourton Estate, but he was carried by the "King's Horse" to the Assembly where he gave vote against the Parliament. Soon after returning home he rode to the Parliamentary Camp at Burford where he was taken prisoner and, being unable to pay the fine inflicted in 1648, orders were given for the seizure of his estate. In 1652 he received a sympathetic letter from Oliver Cromwell, thus :

"SIR,

I am very sorrye my occasion will not permit mee to returne (i.e., to reply) to you as I would, I have not yet

fully spoken with the gentleman I sent to waite upon you. When I shall doe it, I shall bee enabled to be more particular, beinge unwillinge to detaine your servante any longer.

With my service to your lady and family I take leave and rest.

Your affectionate servante,
O. CROMWELL.

For my Honoured Friend, Mr. Hungerford the elder, at his house."

Another letter to the same gentleman ran as follows :

" SIR,

I understand by my cousin Dunch of so much trouble of yours, & so much unhandsomeness (at least seemingly) on my part as doth not a little afflict me untill I give you this account of my Innocencie. He was pleased to tell my wife of your often resolves to visit me and your disappointments.

Truly had I but once knowen of your being there and have concealed myself, it had been an action so below a Gentleman or an honest man, so full of ingratitude for the civilities I have received from you, as would have rendered me unworthy of Human Society. Believe me, Sir, I am much ashamed that the least colour of the appearance of such a thing should have happened and could not take satisfaction which I ingeniously offer to you although Providence did not dispose other matters to mutual satisfaction, yet your Nobleness in the overture obligeth mee to and I hope shall whilst I live, to study upon all occasions to approve myself.

Your familiar and most affectionate and humble servant,
O. CROMWELL.

My wife and I desire our service to be presented to your Lady and Family.

For my Honor'd Friend Anthony Hungerford, Esq., Cockpit, December 10. 1652. These ".

Canon Jackson in his description of the finding

of these letters, which I have copied from his *Guide to Farley Castle* (a book now very rare), and which was taken from his valuable MSS., which, I believe, is now in the possession of the Marquis of Crewe, says: "This letter as printed above is taken not from Mr. Carlyle's *Collection of Cromwell's Letters*, but from a copy found at Longleat, which was made from the original in Farley Castle. There are one or two variations in the copies. In ours, the second sentence begins 'He was pleased, etc.' This would imply that Cousin Dunch was a gentleman. Mr. Carlyle's read 'She was pleased, etc.', meaning Mrs. Dunch. If our reading is correct, it disturbs some remarks made by Mr. Carlyle with reference to Mrs. Oliver Cromwell's informant. For 'resolves to visit me' in our copy, Mr. Carlyle has 'resorts to my house'."

What has become of the original of the second letter is not known. In 1802 it was in the hands of Mr. Joseph Smith of Bradford-on-Avon, a well-known attorney there in his day, and agent for the Farley estate. His papers at his death fell into the hands of his son-in-law, Doctor Coke, a Wesleyan Minister, and the Author has not been able, though he has taken much trouble in the matter, to discover what ultimately became of it.

The reader may be amused with the manner in which Mr. Carlyle paints the discovery of these letters.

"It chanced long since before the Ruin became quite roofless, some land steward or agent of a new family tapping and poking among the melancholy lumber there, found an 'old loose chest' 'shoved loosely' under the 'old chapel altar' and bethought him of opening the same. Masses

of damp dust, unclean accumulation of beetle and spider excuviæ to the conceivable amount: under these certain bundles of rubbish papers, extinct lease records, marriage contracts, all extinct now. Among which, however, were two letters bearing Oliver Cromwell's signature. These two the land steward carefully copied—thanks to him (*Letters of Oliver Cromwell*, No. CLXXXV)."

Anthony, who succeeded to the Farley estates on the death of his half-brother Edward, died 1657, leaving by his marriage with Rachel, daughter of Rice Jones of Oxford, twelve children:

(1) Sir Edward, who succeeded to the estates.
(2) Frances, who married Sir W. Wyndham.
(3) Rachel, married to Viscount Falkland.
(4) Sarah, married to Sir John Carew, and eight others.

Anthony was buried on September 15th, 1657, in the Hungerford Chapel in Black Bourton Church. Edward, who succeeded to the Farley Estates on the death of his father, is better known as Edward Hungerford the Spendthrift, a title which he earned by his reckless extravagance. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles II, 1661, and sat as Member of Parliament for Chippenham 1660, 1661, 1678, 1679, 1681, and for New Shoreham in 1685, 1688, 1690. In 1695, 1698, 1700, 1702 we find Sir Edward representing Steyning in Parliament. He seems to have presented a petition for the summoning of a Parliament, and owing to his outspoken opposition to the court, he was made to relinquish his post as Lieutenant of his county in May 1681. He is said to have possessed a princely fortune, but owing to his extravagance and to satisfy his fondness of "play" he sold no less than twenty-eight manors. He is reputed to

have paid 500 guineas for a wig in which to appear at a Court Ball at St. James's. Where Charing Cross Station and Hotel stand now, there was once the town house and grounds of the Hungerfords, but on April 25th, 1669, the house was destroyed by fire; the burning of it is mentioned by Pepys in his Diary, thus:

"April 26, 1669. A great fire happened in Durham Yard last night, burning the house of one Lady Hungerford who was to come to town to it, this night; and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off and left the rest as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire, by blowing up the next house."

After the burning of the magnificent mansion, he resided in Spring Gardens, and on the site of his former house, he obtained permission from the King, to build Hungerford Market, owing to his waning fortune. It is supposed to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren and in 1682 we find this personage and Sir Stephen Fox purchasing the market and receiving the tolls. On the north wall of the market was placed a bust of Sir Edward Hungerford with an inscription stating that the market had been built at his expense with the King's sanction, and on one of the walls of the market house, were two carvings in stone of a wheatsheaf and sickles, the Hungerford Crest. It was rebuilt in 1833 and removed in 1860 when Charing Cross Station was built on the site.

Hungerford Bridge was also named after this family. When this bridge was removed many years later, some of the material was used in the con-

struction of the Clifton Suspension Bridge over the Avon, which connects Gloucestershire and Somersetshire and which is said to have the largest span of any chain bridge in the world.

Sir Edward Hungerford was married three times ; first to Jane Hele, daughter of Sir John Hele of Devon ; secondly to Jane Culme, daughter and heiress of —— Culme of Devon ; and thirdly to Jane Digby, relict of Charles Lord Gerard.

By his first marriage he had a son, Edward, who married Lady Alethea Compton, daughter of James, Earl of Northampton, and Isabel Sackville, and they had one child who died in infancy, and afterwards a daughter, Lady Massareene.

By Sir Edward's marriage with Jane Culme, he had three children : Anthony, Walter and Jane, and by his third marriage, with Jane Digby, he had a son Edward, who died in 1748.

Sir Edward was said to have lived to the old age of 115 years, but this is erroneous, and as Canon Jackson tells us, arose from confounding him with his uncle Sir Edward, there being 115 years from the birth of the latter to the death of his nephew who was 79 at the time of his death in 1711. He was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Hungerford sold the estates of Farley in 1686 to Henry Baynton of Spye Park, for £56,000 and at his death it was purchased by Mr. Cooper of Trowbridge, and in 1730 it was again sold to Mr. Joseph Houlton, whose descendants resided there till 1891, when it was purchased by Lord Donnington.

CHAPTER VIII

FARLEY CASTLE

FARLEY CASTLE was purchased by Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1369.

It is situated in the south-east of the city of Bath. When Walter, Lord Hungerford was executed in 1540 and his estates forfeited to the Crown, the following description is given in the Survey taken by the Officer of the Crown :

" The Castell of Farlegh Hungerforde ".
" The sayde Castell standeth in a parke lenyng unto a hill syde, portly and very strongly buylded, havng inward and outward wardes, and in the inward wardes many fayre chambers, a fayre large hall, on the hedde of which hall iij or iiij goodly great chambers, with fayre and strong roffes, and dyvers other fayre lodginges with all manner howses of offices.

The parke wherin the sayde castell standeth ys ij myles and iij quarters in circuite, a very fayre and parkely grounde, beying envyroned rownde about with highe hylles, and in the myddes a brode and depe rounyng streme, rounyng throw it, and harde by the castell wall, very well set with grete okes and other woode, which ys valued to be worth ccccli and ys replenyshed with XXVj dere of auntlot and XLiiij of rascall [1] and the Kinge's highnes doth gyve, by reason of the sayde castell iij advonsons and ij chauntryes, which ij chauntryes doe stand within the walles of the castell."

[1] The word rascall means "lean animals, neither fit to hunt nor kill".

The principal entrance was on the south-east side and over the arch was placed a single sickle cut of stone, the oldest emblem of the Hungerford family and above this again, we are told there was a window surmounted by a carved shield of their arms, above which was placed a helmet and crest and the letters E H—the initials of the last owner of the castle.

The castle was partly surrounded by a moat. The outer court contained the stables, guard-room and the chapel, and in the inner court, which was in the shape of a quadrangle with a round tower at each corner, there were the dwelling-house, kitchen, hall and great dining-room. Leland, the famous antiquarian who was sent all over the country by Royal authority to collect antiquarian information, asserted that the fine towers added to the castle, were built by one of the Hungerfords with the large sum he obtained for the capture by him, of the Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII.

Canon Jackson thinks that the Hungerford referred to was Sir Walter Hungerford, who he states was a great man in Henry V's reign and who certainly took part in the Battle of Agincourt, 1415. However, it is generally believed that Sir Richard Waller of Speldhurst, Kent, made the capture, but of course it is quite possible that both of them had a hand in it. In the olden times, the castle was the " Great House " of the village. It included, within a three-mile circuit: The Park Farm, Farleigh Lodge Farm, The Dog Kennel Farm, The Wiltshire Park Farm (so called from being situated in the county of that name).

For a moment we might imagine ourselves in Fairyland for the towers had curious names such as:

"The Red Cap", "Hazlewell", etc. The latter took its name probably from the spring below the castle, near the watercress bed, the former from a certain class of Spirits who were supposed to haunt many old castles.

A gruesome story is told in connection with Sir Walter Hungerford, afterwards Lord Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It is said that he treated his third wife with great barbarity, in fact he seems to have been a veritable Bluebeard; the poor lady was confined in one of the towers of the castle for four years, she received her food from her "Lord's Foole", and it was prepared by the hands of his Chaplain. In a letter of protest written by the unfortunate lady to the Ministers of State, she asserted that on more than one occasion her food had been poisoned by her husband's priest, Sir John à Lee, who stated to her husband that he would soon rid him of her presence. She mentions that she would have died of starvation had it not been for the kindness of the village folk who sent her food by an old woman who smuggled it through her window at night. Both her cruel Lord and his Chaplain suffered death upon the scaffold, some time later, for political reasons. On the same scaffold, on Tower Hill, and at the same time, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was also executed. The Lady Hungerford afterwards married Sir Robert Throckmorton.

An interesting account is given by Canon Jackson in *Farleigh Hungerford* (taken from an old document) of the sale of furniture contained in the castle when misfortune overtook Sir Edward Hungerford, and reads thus:

"Farleigh Cassell, Mr. Baynton.

Paid.	£	s.	d.
For ye Chimly piece in ye dying (dining) Roome and hearth	40	00	00
For ye Chimly piece In ye next Roome	08	00	00
For ye Chimly piece In ye Tower Chamber	14	00	00
For ye Chimly piece in Gallery	14	00	00
For ye payment (pavement) yt was In ye Sommer house—containing 500 foote	61	10	00
For ye two Tables In ye hoole (hall) and pedeltess (pedestals) belonging to them	30	00	00
	167	10	00"

Various mementoes of the castle have been found from time to time in the cottages round about, such as: portions of the carved heads, mullions of windows, mantelpieces, etc., and Canon Jackson's delightful book (*Farleigh Hungerford*) has many facsimiles of the seals, signature, etc., of the family of Hungerford.

The towers of the old castle were many years held together by a network of ivy growing from a stem of nearly two yards wide, and we are told that the boughs were as thick as a cable and had it not been for an unfortunate accident, the structure would probably still be in existence; but on November 5th, 1842, through the carelessness of some children, the ivy caught fire and was entirely destroyed and the towers being deprived of their girders, a large portion soon fell down. In September 1846, Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III, Emperor of the French), whilst on a visit to Bath, went to Farley Castle and was so pleased with it that he made a sketch of the picturesque tower. There is an engraving of Farley Castle

(taken from a woodcut) in Canon Jackson's book and dated 1645; and a few years ago a drawing was found in the British Museum which I was allowed to copy by the courtesy of the Authorities; it shows the castle as it was about 1746.

1803451

LIBRARY

CHAPTER IX

FARLEY CHAPEL[1]

THE entrance of the chapel was situated at the west end. It had a roof of oak embossed with the sickles and arms of the Hungerfords.

The chapel was very much neglected and fell into decay, but the late Colonel John Houlton, an owner of the castle, left a sum of money to keep the structure weatherproof.

When the chapel was no longer used for religious purposes it was converted into a sort of museum and now contains much old armour and other antiquities, found in or around Farley.

There is also some good carved oak furniture among which are some chairs with the letter "H" between two sickles and an old settle brought from the church with the arms of the Hungerfords carved on the panels and which had once served as a pew in the sacred edifice.

On one side of the altar was a huge figure of St. George and the Dragon, and near this there are traces of a figure of a knight kneeling, bearing on his coat the arms of the Hungerfords. In the side chapel, the floor was of black and white marble and the altar was made of the same material. Canon

[1] Earl Cairns handed over the ruins to the Office of Works, shortly before the War, after having made slight repairs. The work of preservation was practically completed in 1926.

Jackson relates the following story in connection with it :

"About the year 1780, an attempt was made by one S—— P—— of Paulton, a few miles from Farleigh, to carry off part of the marble floor of this side chapel, the altar table being also of marble, and other portable things. He came in the night with a waggon-load of coals and two or three fellows to assist him ; with the connivance, as it was believed, of the old woman who showed the chapel, Sarah Maddick (the same dishonest custodian who sold Oliver Cromwell's letters), and who lived in a cottage then against the castle walls, outside the gate. But some of the neighbours not having gone to bed and a report having spread that somebody was stealing the large black and white monument (!) the thieves were disturbed and decamped. The coals were to pay the old woman for the marble squares. A few of them only were carried away and these were afterwards replaced by free stone." (See Canon Jackson's *Farleigh Hungerford.*)

CHAPTER X

HUNGERFORD MONUMENTS

FARLEY CHAPEL and Salisbury Cathedral appear to have been the favourite places of interment of the Hungerford family; but Sir Thomas, the purchaser of Farley, and his second wife, Dame Joan, were buried in the Parish Church of St. Anne's at Farley, which was annexed by the Hungerford family when they converted the mansion into a castle, enclosing the whole within high walls; they built in exchange a new church for the use of the parishioners.

The tomb was situated within the Chapel and represents two effigies, male and female, recumbent on an altar tomb, richly decorated, with their hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer; these figures are in a state of good preservation and have been painted. The male effigy has the arms of the Heytesbury and Fitz-John figures on his coat of armour; the female has on her long robe the same bearings, with the addition of those of her own family, Hussey.

The base of the tomb is also decorated with these three coats, that of the Heytesbury being the first, and Canon Jackson writes that formerly two brass plates were affixed to this tomb with inscriptions in Latin, the translation of which he gives in *Farleigh Hungerford*, and as they are of interest I quote them here:

"Here lieth Thomas Hungerford Knight
Lord of Farleigh, Wellow and Heytesbury
Who died 3rd December, A.D., 1398. On
Whose soul God have mercy. Amen."

and

"Here lieth the Lady Joanna wife of the said
Thomas Hungerford, daughter of Sir
Edmund Hussee Knight, who died March
1st., A.D. 1412. On whose soul God have mercy.
Amen."

He also gives the following curious Will of the Lady Joane :

"Joane Lady Hungerford February 1st 1411. My body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the Parish Church of Farleigh Hungerford, next to the grave of my husband. I will that with all possible speed after my decease my executors cause three thousand masses to be said for my soul and for the souls of all the faithful deceased. Also I desire on my burial day that twelve torches and two tapers burn about my body and that twelve poor women, holding the said torches be clothed in russet, with linen hoods and having stockings and shoes suitable.

I will that ten pounds be bestowed to buy black cloth for the clothing of my sons and daughters as likewise for the sons and daughters of all my domestic servants.

I will that the two hundred marks now in the hands of my son, Sir Walter Hungerford, be given to found a perpetual chantry of one chaplain to celebrate divine service in the Chapel of St. Anne, in the North part of the said Church of Farleigh for the health of my soul and for the soul of my husband, and for the souls of all our ancestors for ever ;

To Katherine the wife of my said son Walter, my black mantle furred with minever and to Thomas his son, a green bed embroidered with one greyhound."

There was afterwards found a slab cut into the floor of the larger chapel, the inscription of which

probably referred to one of the priests appointed by the above will.

We are told that the slab was opened by the Rev. B. Richardson, Rector, who died in 1832, and that a skeleton of a young man, with the teeth quite perfect, was discovered.

Walter, the son and heir of the above Thomas and Joan, is buried in Salisbury Cathedral within a chapel which he built at his own expense and which was once called "The Cage". During alterations which took place in the cathedral in 1779, this chapel was removed and a slab discovered which was decorated with figures in brass of a male and female, surrounded with the favourite device of the family, namely, the sickle.

Among the historic plates to be seen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is that of Walter Lord Hungerford, Knight of the Garter.

Robert, the son of Walter, was also buried in the cathedral, together with his wife, Margaret; the latter built the Hungerford Chapel which was demolished in 1780, when the cathedral suffered so much at the hands of Wyatt. Records of this curious chapel have, however, been preserved by the drawings of Schnebbelie and the descriptions by Mr. Gough.

Another monument was found in the cathedral during the demolishing, dedicated to the memory of Lord Robert Moleyns, who was beheaded in 1463. It was a fine structure, with traces of an effigy in brass habited in armour and surrounded with escutcheons and sickles. His wife Eleanor was buried in Stoke Poges Church, Bucks.

CHAPTER XI

FARLEY CHAPEL MONUMENTS

SIR WALTER'S—the seventh in descent of Sir Thomas and Lady Joan—is the next tomb to claim our attention. It is situated in the south-east corner of the large chapel of Farley. The inscription on this tomb is very curious; it runs round the margin, beginning in front at the left-hand corner, but on the further side, next to the south wall, the words require to be read backwards, and read thus:

"Tyme tryeth Truth, quod Walter Hungerford, Knight, who lyeth here and Edward hys sone. To Gds (God's) mercy in whom he trusts for ever—Ano. Do. 1585. The VI of December."

The tomb is painted red, green and gold, the colour of the Hungerford livery.

Another tomb in the north-east corner of the smaller chapel is that of Sir Edward Hungerford, Knt., and his wife, Dame Jane, and is painted in the same colours as that of his half-brother Sir Walter. Canon Jackson gives a curious list of expenses in connection with his funeral. Sir Walter Thynne was one of the company present and in his steward's book the following expenses are mentioned:

" 1607. Christmas

	£	s.	d.
Given my Lady Hungerford's man for your mourning gowne	1	0	0
Given to the cooke at Farley		5	0
Given to the butler		5	0
Given to the Chamberlaine		5	0
Given to Stable		5	0
Given to Porter		2	6
Mr. Exhall that he laid out for a mourning sute for you against thys funerall	4	13	0
Given at your offering		5	0"

The next tomb of interest is that of Mrs. Mary Shaa, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, and sister of Edward Hungerford as above. The tomb is of freestone and shows that lady kneeling at a desk, behind her two daughters and before her four sons, and on a brass tablet is inscribed the following :

" If birth or worth might ad to Rareness life,
Or teares in man revive a vertuous wife,
Lock't in this Cabinet bereaved of breath,
Here lies ye Pearle inclosed : she wch by Death
Stern Death subdu'd, slighting vaine wordly vice,
Achiving Heaven with thoughts of Paradise.
Shee was her sexes wonder, great in Blood
But what is far more rare, both great and good
Shee was with all celestiall Vertues stor'de
The life of Shaa and soul of Hungerforde."

An Epitaph
written in memory of ye late right
noble and most truely vertuous
Mrs Mary Shaa

Daughter of ye Right Hoble Walter Lord Hungerford, sister and heyre generall to ye Right Noble Sir Ed. Hungerford, Knt., deceased and wife unto Thomas Shaa, leaving behind Robert Shaa her only sonne.

She departed this life in ye faith of Christ ye last Day of September. Ano. Dne. 1613."

Many other members of the Hungerford Family are placed in the vaults beneath Farley Chapel. A descendant of the family recently related to me that a story is told in connection with the last Baron, whose death was caused by a blow received when showing some friends through the catacomb.

The Hungerfords seem to have adopted a curious form of coffin for their remains, as the vault contains many specimens of leaden coffins resembling Egyptian mummy-cases and a peculiar story is told of a visitor who entered the vaults and evidently being of an inquiring nature, inserted a stick into one of the coffins, which had become partly open through the ravages of time, and *tasted* the embalming liquor !

Early in the seventeenth century, the vault contained some earthenware jars covered with white leather. Through an accident one was broken and revealed a heart preserved in liquor.

CHAPTER XII

DOWN AMPNEY MONUMENTS

IN Down Ampney Church a monument is erected to the memory of Sir John Hungerford, 1634, and to his son Anthony, 1637, who are represented by figures kneeling under two canopied recesses under which is the following inscription :

" Mors mihi lucrum."

" In this Chappell lieth the body of Sir John Hungerford, Knight, lineally descended from Walter, Lord Hungerford, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, who was honourable in his life, serviceable to his King and Country, liberall to his friends, charitable to the poore and courteous to all. Hee first married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Barkly, Knight, by whom he had three sons and fower daughters, and afterwards Anna, daughter of Edward Goddard, Esq., He died in XVIII day of March in the LXIX yeare of his age and R. R. Caroli Decimo Ano D'ni 1643.

" Christus Mihi Vita."

" Sir Anthony Hungerford, Knight, now living, (eldest son to this Sir John Hungerford, Knight), who first married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter to Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt., by whom hee had two daughters, one died young, Bridget survived and was married to Edmund Dunch, Esq., and afterwards the said Sir Anthony married Jane Earnely, daughter of Michael Earnely, Esq., by Susan Hungerford, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley, Knt., He erected this monument in the LII yeare of his age for the honour of his deare Father and in remembrance of his own mortality. September XXX Ano. R. R. Caroli XIII Ano. D'ni. 1637."

Another monument in the same church is that of John, second son of the above Sir John, beneath which is the following epitaph, composed by himself :

" My said daies ended here I lie,
That is my bodie, wrap't in earth
My spirit is ascended high,
And rests with him that gave it birth :
To this must all mankind be driven
Earth must to earth, the soul to Heaven.
This monument I fix unto the wall
In memory of him who gave me all.
His name I serve, I love, I honour still
With body, mind al with a ready will :
ANTHONY PREDY "

In the old Highgate Chapel a monument was erected most beautifully embellished by coats-of-Arms, to the memory of William Platt of Highgate and his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney. The monument was removed in 1833 to old St. Pancras Church and was repaired and beautified at the charge of St. John's College, Cambs., in memory of their generous benefactor and bears the following inscription :

" Dedicated to the memory of William Platt of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., sonne and heire of Sir Hugh Platt of Kirbie Castle of Bednall Green in the county of Middlesex, Knight, who married the younger daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney in the county of Gloucester, Knt. He had one brother of the whole blood and three sisters, viz :—Robert Platt, Judith Platt, Judith Platt, and Mary Platt.

He departed this world upon the seventh day of November one thousand six hundred and thirti seaven, aged five and forty years."

and

" Here by lieth the body of Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney in the countie of Gloucester,

Knt., who was first married to William Platt Esq., and afterwards was married to Edward Tucker of Madingly (? Maddington) in the countie of Wilts, Esq., by whom she had one only daughter married to Sir Thomas Gore of Barrow, in the countie of Somerset, Knt., and was here interred the 26th of September, Anno. 1688 in the 86th year of her age."

On the Sanctuary wall of " All Saints " (Chelsea Old Church) just north of the altar rails is a particularly fine monument to Thomas Hungerford and his wife Ursula, daughter of Lord Sandes, a former Lord of the Manor, and Kinsman of the Bray family. The inscription dated 1581 is in very good lettering and is interesting in its record of the deceased's services to four successive sovereigns.

Before closing, it will be interesting to note two stained-glass windows erected to the memory of the Hungerford family : first, that of Sir Thomas, purchaser of Farley, which is in a window in Farley Parish Church, and without doubt must have been removed to its present position from the old church which was on the site of Farley Chapel ; it is of old yellow glass showing a Knight in Armour surrounded by sickles (the emblem of the Hungerfords) and the letters " T.H. ",—the second, a beautiful stained-glass window in St. Mary's Church, Calne, bearing the words : " Henrietta Maria Hungerford Crewe, By Lord Crewe, 1867."

MISCELLANEA

LADY HUNGERFORD'S FUNERAL

IN October 1816, Lady Hungerford was buried in the Church of All Saints at Yatesbury, having been brought by torchlight from Bath and buried at midnight with the pomp and ceremony that formerly marked the midnight interments of the great (see Mr. Marsh's *History of Calne*).

THE CHANTRIES

In 1336 Sir Robert gave to John de Pewelle, the custos of the hospital, forty acres of land at Stock, Stockley Quemerford and Tasworth, on condition that early every morning, except Sundays and festival days, Mass was to be said by the second presbyter at St. Edmund's Altar in the Church at Calne "for the soul of Giva, mother of Robert and for all the faithful departed." A fine of 12*d.* was to be levied for every omission of the mass and the endowment lapsed if none was said for twelve consecutive days. Sir Robert provided also a set of vestments and a green hanging, powdered with small white crosses. Notwithstanding the contingent penalties the masses soon began to be left unsaid and in 1442 the altar had become so neglected that Walter, Lord Hungerford, obtained leave to transfer the endowment to a chantry, founded by him at Heytesbury (see Mr. Marsh's *History of Calne*).

In 1426 Sir Walter, afterwards Lord Walter, founded a chantry in accordance with his mother's wishes, to the memory of his father, Sir Thomas. The Chaplain's stipend was twelve marks per annum and was paid by the Prior and convent of Bath out of the profits of the Rectory of Olveston, Co. Gloucester.

Upon the consecration of the new parish church at Farley (the present one) in 1443, a second chantry was founded by the same Lord Hungerford to be called "The Chantry of Walter Hungerford, Knt., at the altar of St. Mary's" and endowed it with £8 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable out of the lands and a mill at Tellisford. He also directed "that the priest, when he drew near to the tombs of his father and mother, kneeling, should say the Lord's Prayer and Ave Maria, etc., and with a high voice pronounce :

"Animæ Thomæ Hungerford militis Johannæ nuper consortis suæ, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, propter, misericordiam Jesu in pace requiescant."

In 1442 this same Walter Hungerford founded a Chantry at Chippenham, County of Wilts.

OTHER HOMES OF THE HUNGERFORDS

The Cadenham branch of the Hungerford family resided at Cadenham ; the following is an account of the Manor, given by Mr. Marsh :

"On the opposite side of the Common is Cadenham Manor, one of the two seats in Bremhill parish of the Hungerfords, who were parties to a dispute with Dr. Townson. A portion of the old Manor House, with the Hungerford Arms over the doorway, and windows, still exists, but

is now converted into a farmhouse. Enough of the ancient hall still remains to give us an idea of what it was in the days of its glory, and in particular its old wide and deep fireplace containing the beautifully fashioned wrought iron semi-grate that in the later days of wood fires took the place of the open hearth. But even better than the hall, inasmuch as it has undergone no alteration, is the panelled corridor or gallery, out of which the bedrooms open. The gallery is unusually high and from floor to ceiling it is panelled with rich old oak, throughout its entire length, most of the panels being carved. One of the bedrooms has the reputation of being haunted, but we are informed by the present tenant that nothing of a ghostly nature has been seen or heard by him or any of his family. In 1652, Evelyn visited Cadenham as a guest of the Hungerford family. He states in his *Memoirs* that he left there with his newly-wedded wife on July 19th, 1652."

The old Manor House of Blacklands was another home of the family, and Mr. Marsh says that from about 1280 to the dissolution of the monasteries "part of Blacklands belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury and to the priory of Braden-Stoke". In 1600 the property had passed into the hands of a branch of the Hungerford family, who held it until about 1680.

The parish church of St. Peter is in Blackland Park, close to and apparently under the ægis of Blackland House. It is a very small building and possesses at its west end a little bell-cot, eminently suggestive of a dove-cot. The cot contains one of John Letts' bells cast in 1671 and inscribed thus :
I (bell) L 1671 : : : :

The present porch was erected in 1859, and there was then built into its west wall a stone that in 1675 was inscribed to the memory of :

"Thomas Hungerford, second sonne of John Hungerford of Cadenham, Esq., Buried ye 16th day of May, 1675."

Speaking of the interior of this church, A. G. Bradley in *Round about Wiltshire* says :

"The principal feature of its interior until quite recently was of social rather than antiquarian curiosity, namely, that the Squire of Blacklands, with a more than common fancy for saying his prayers in private, had a large room built out and entered by a private outside door and on the inside shut off from the rest of the church by a lofty screen. Here with table and chairs and a good fire this devotee made himself comfortable. But when the estate passed into other hands they persuaded the new owner to dispense with this somewhat unecclesiastical establishment, giving him in exchange, two pews in the church."

At Lee there was some years since an old house called "*Ball's Court*", which was once the residence of the Hungerfords, and we are told that the doorways and gate were ornamented with the arms of the Hungerford family.

Down Ampney in Gloucestershire was the seat of the Down Ampney branch of the Hungerford family. Sir Richard Hoare, at the time of writing *Hungerfordiana* in 1823, tells us that the mansion was approached by a very fine gateway and that traces of the ancient mansion were still visible and that it retained more of its baronial grandeur than any existing residence—this applied especially to the Old Hall. Sir Richard Hoare also gives an extract from an ancient survey, taken about 1541, as follows :

"Heytesbury, from an ancient survey of lands, etc., taken on the attainder of Walter, Lord Hungerford (Anno. 1541) I am enabled to describe this residence of the Hungerfords as it appeared at that period. The sayde Lordeshipe standeth very pleasauntly in a very swete ayer, and there ys began to be buylded a fayre place which yf it had been fymyshed had been able to have receyved the King's high-

ness. A fayre hall with a goodley new wyndow made in the same: a new P'lor large and fayre. iiij fayre chambers whereof one ys gylted very plesaunt: a goodly gallerie well made, very long: new kitchen: new larder: and all other houses of office belonging unto the same: moted round aboute, whereunto doth adjoyne a goodly fayre orchard with many plesaunt walks in the same. Whereunto doth p'teyne an Almes House whych do clayme to have the Manor of Chyb'ell (Cheverell) to theire sustenbac' on and lyvynge as they before this time have had and have charters to show for same. And also CCCXX acres of wood, whereof there hath ben made yerely XXlj and is worth in rentes and farmes wodsales and other casualties by the year CXliiij. Xiiij^{d}. IX^{s}."

ALMSHOUSES FOUNDED BY THE HUNGERFORDS

In the village of Heytesbury, Wilts, Walter, Lord Hungerford, who died in 1449, founded a picturesque old Hospital of red brick forming three sides of a square, devoted to the maintenance of twelve old men. Various writers speak of the institution as of being in such a flourishing condition that arrangements were shortly to be made for the admission of women. The well-known badge of the Hungerford family, namely, the sickles interlocked, are engraved over the portals.

In the seventeenth century, Lady Margaret Hungerford, wife of Sir Edward Hungerford of Corsham, founded large Almshouses at Corsham and in her will, proved in 1673, she charged her estates of Stanton Street, Quinton (which she had brought into the Hungerford family), with the maintenance of same. A short time ago a question was raised as to the advisability of disposing of the

property to Lord Methuen, but it met with great opposition from the parochial electors and from the vicar of the parish as it was stated that the buildings were of considerable antiquity, of great beauty and attracted many visitors to the town.

ARMS OF THE HUNGERFORDS

Sir Thomas Hungerford gave the coat of Heytesbury the precedence and in the visitation of Wilts the Cadenham branch did the same. The Hungerfords, as I mentioned before, married many heiresses and consequently many other quarterings were added to the original coat. Thus, we see that the coat of Sir Edward of Corsham contained no less than fifteen quarterings.

The sickle seems to have been the favourite device of the Hungerfords; it is found on many old ruins throughout Wilts and of this, Boswelle, a quaint old writer, says in his *Armoury*:

"The sickle hath in it a spiritual mysterie, the which is most godly expounded by the famous Clarke Erasmus of Rotterdam in his fowerthe Chapiter of St. Mark's Gospel, 'Whoso desireth the exposition thereof, let him resort unto that place'."

The arms as used in the Cadenham branch were as follows:

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4: Per Pali indented gules and vert, a cheveron, or; 2 and 3: sable, two bars argent in chief three plates.

Crest.—A garb between two sickles.

Motto.—Et Dieu mon Appuy.[1]

A curious story is told by Defoe in his *Travels*

[1] This motto was many years later added to the Olivers' Coat-of-Arms.

that the toad which is seen in the Hungerford Coat-of-Arms, on the tomb of Sir Edward Hungerford of 1648, was placed there to remind his family of his wickedness in administering doses of " toads' venom mixed with paste " to persons whom he disliked. Defoe was also under the impression that it was Sir Edward and not Walter of 1540, who tried to poison his wife. The story is altogether ridiculous as the " toad " was added to the family Coat-of-Arms by the marriage of Margaret Botreaux to Robert, second Lord Hungerford, A.D. 1430, and was used by the old Cornish family of Botreaux as one of their Coat-of-Arms. They had adopted it from the similarity of their name to " botras ", an old Latin word for a " toad ".

THE GAUNT FAMILY

Edward III, King of England, had five sons:
(1) Edward, Prince of Wales.
(2) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
(3) Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
(4) Edmund Langley, Duke of York.
(5) Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester.

Edward, Prince of Wales, married Joan, Countess of Kent, and had one son, Richard, after, Richard the Second of England.

John of Gaunt married, first, Blanche, heiress of Lancaster, and had one son and two daughters, namely:

Henry IV, who married first, Mary Bohun, co-heiress of the Earl of Hereford, and secondly, Joan of Navarre.

Elizabeth, who married John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon; and

Philippa, who married Joas, King of Portugal and founder of the Royal line of Portugal.

John of Gaunt's second wife was Constance, heiress of Castile, and they had one child:

Katherine, who married Enrique III, King of Castile, forming the Royal line of Castile.

Thirdly he married Katherine Swinford (widow of Sir Odes Swinford, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Pain Roets, a knight of Hainault and Guienne, King-at-Arms), and had by her, three sons and one daughter:

(1) John Beaufort, who married and had a son, John, whose daughter, Margaret, married Edmund Tudor, who had a son Henry, who afterwards became Henry VII of England, and one daughter, Joan, who married James I of Scotland, thus forming the Royal line of Scotland.

(2) Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester.

(3) Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, Duke of Exeter.

(4) Joan de Beaufort, who married Sir Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, and had issue, two sons and one daughter, namely :

(1) Sir Edward Neville, Baron of Bergavenny, who married Elisabeth Beauchamp, daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and Baron of Bergavenny.

(2) Sir Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, K.G., who married Alice de Montacute, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, and had one son, Richard, Earl of Warwick, the " Kingmaker ". He also had one daughter who married William Bonville, Lord Harrington, and had issue : Cicely Bonville, who married Sir Thomas Grey, 1st Marquis of Dorset, K.G., and son of Sir John Grey, 2nd Baron Grey of Groby, who had married Elisabeth Woodville, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, 1st Earl Rivers, K.G.

(3) Cicely Neville, who married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, K.G., Protector of England, and had issue : Edward IV, King of England, who married Elisabeth Woodville, widow of the above Sir John Grey, 2nd Baron Grey of Groby.

Richard Plantagenet was the son of Richard

of Conisbergh, Earl of Cambridge, who had married Anne Mortimer, a descendant of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, and thus united the lines of Lancaster, York and Clarence, the three sons of Edward III.

Sir John Grey and Elisabeth Woodville (daughter of Jacquetta of Luxembourg and Sir Richard Woodville) had a daughter Cicely, who married John Sutton, 7th Baron of Dudley. It appears that John and Cicely only had one child, Edward, who succeeded to the barony as 8th Baron Dudley and married twice. He had by his first wife, Katherine Bridges, a daughter Anne, who married Thomas Wilmer, and had a son Thomas, who married Martha Dudley, alias Tomlinson.

I must revert to Edward's second wife, Jane Stanley, by whom he had a son Edward, 9th Baron of Dudley, who married Theodosia Harringdon. By his mistress, Elisabeth Tomlinson, daughter of William Tomlinson, Esq., Edward had besides other children, the famous Dudd Dudley, and a daughter, Martha Dudley, who married Thomas Wilmer, as above, thus connecting by marriage the children of the 8th and 9th Barons Dudley.

Thomas Wilmer and Martha had issue, Martha, Anna, and Elizabeth; the latter married Gilbert Jellians. By this marriage, there were four daughters: Elizabeth, Alice, Martha and Frances. The last named married Oliver Dixon, Gent., of Dudley, and they had a son Oliver, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Taylor, and had issue four sons and three daughters:

(1) Oliver.

(2) Jonathan, who married Mary Hensey, and

became the father of Oliver Dixon of Red Hill House, Old Swinford, and whose daughter Susannah, married Richard Harpur, son of Joseph Harpur of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster.

(3) Joseph.
(4) Charles.
(5) Katherine.
(6) Elisabeth.
(7) Prudence, who married Thomas Milward of the Middle Temple and Wollescote Hall. Thomas and Prudence had four daughters, Prudence, Elisbeth, Anne and Mary.

Prudence was married to Hungerford Oliver of the Grange, Old Swinford (a descendant of Lord Walter Hungerford), and had several children.

Edward, who succeeded to his grandfather's estate of Wollescote, married Ann Harpur, daughter of Joseph Harpur of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, and sister to Richard Harpur, who married Susannah, daughter of Oliver Dixon, of Old Swinford. Of this marriage there were several children :

(1) Edward Milward (died in infancy).
(2) John Harpur (also died in infancy).
(3) Mary Harpur, married William Orme.
(4) Thomas Milward, Captain in the 38th Regiment, who married Elizabeth Knight, and had six children :

Henry, Delia, John Douglas, Matilda Anne, Eleza, and Frederick Augustus, whose son, Frederick Francis, assumed in 1913, by Letters Patent, the name of his ancestor, Milward, in addition to that of Oliver.

(5) Edward Milward of the Brake, who married Anne Baynton and had issue: Edward Milward, William Orme, George Hungerford, Latimer Harpur and three daughters.

I must now revert to the children of Frederick Augustus, viz:

(1) Frederick Francis, who married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Wren, of Melbourne, Australia, and had issue:

Elsie Frances Wren, Francis Milward, Cyril Milward, Dorothy Joan, Sybil Violet, Gerald Hugh (2nd Lieut. King's Liverpool Regt.—died April 1920, aged 23), Vivian Douglas (Capt. 17th London Regt.), and Cecil Kimberley.

(2) Matilda Anne (unmarried—living 1929).

(3) Sarah Gardiner, who married T. Little, and died without issue.

We learn from an old historian that when Henry Bolingbroke (afterwards Henry IV) went to St. Paul's to offer prayer for the dethronement of his ill-fated cousin Richard, he paused at the north side of the altar to shed tears over the grave of his father, John of Gaunt, who had been buried there, early in the year. A chantry was founded in this church by Henry IV for the souls of his father, John of Gaunt and of his mother, Blanche of Lancaster.

Another tomb in the same cathedral was that of Peter de Luxembourg, Count of St. Pol. In connection with this, the following extract, taken from a history published in 1706, is interesting.

. . . "the death of Peter de Luxembourg, who after certain funeral ceremonies performed at Paris was sent over into England and interred with much solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, in 1433."

PSALTER OF JOHN OF GAUNT

On Tuesday, March 23rd, 1920, one of the finest examples of the English art of the period was put up for sale by Messrs. Sotheby and purchased by Mr. Quarritch for the large sum of £4,000. This was a Psalter presumably executed for two of the daughters of Sir Henry de Bohun, son-in-law of Edward I. It was presented by them to their cousin John of Gaunt probably on the occasion of his marriage with Blanche of Lancaster in 1359.

Afterwards it belonged either to Henry VI or to his wife Margaret of Anjou and then to John Stafford,[1] Archbishop of Canterbury, whose arms may be seen just under those of Henry VI.

The exquisite detail and delicate colouring of the miniature paintings in this work proclaim it a masterpiece.

The first illustration depicts David slaying a bear on one side and a lion on the other, while a quaint cross-legged angel looks on. In the "B" of the "Beatus", David beheads Goliath, and in the lower border there are monkeys catching fish and then cooking them.

The second illustration shows Absalom being crowned by two bishops and also shows him hanging from a tree, pierced in the back by Joab.

In the third illustration David, wearing his crown,

[1] John Stafford was the *1st* "Lord Chancellor"; he was in office from 1432–1450.

and gloves on his hands, is ordering Amasa to muster the men of Judah against Sheba. Then in the right half of the picture Joab is seen embracing Amasa and at the same time flinging a sword into his body. In the initial the wise woman of Abel throws Sheba's head over the wall.

John, commonly known as the Great Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V of England, married Jacquetta of Luxembourg, daughter of Peter of Luxembourg, Count of St. Pol and niece of John of Luxembourg and Louis, Archbishop of Thourenne.

After John's death she married Sir Richard Woodville and both he and Owen Tudor were imprisoned and persecuted for marrying Princesses without the sanction of the Crown, but Woodville regained his liberty after paying a fine of 1,000 crowns.

Jacquetta had several children by Sir Richard Woodville, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed at the second Battle of St. Albans.

Elizabeth's father, Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, and her brother John de Woodville, were taken prisoners after the Battle of Edgcott Field and executed by Warwick in 1470.

Because he was a Lancastrian the estates of Sir John Grey were confiscated, and his wife, a woman of great beauty and of many accomplishments, returned to her father's home at Grafton, with her seven children. During a hunting party, Edward IV resolved to call upon the Great Duchess of Bedford and there saw her daughter Elizabeth, who seems to have made a great impression upon him.

He married her in 1464. By her marriage with the King she became the mother of the two little Princes who were murdered in the Tower and whose sad story we all know.

Elizabeth was also the ancestress of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.

By her first marriage with Sir John Grey, as mentioned before, she had several children, one of whom, Sir Thomas Grey, married Cicely Bonville. They had a daughter Cicely who married John Sutton, 7th Baron Dudley and had a son, Edward, 8th Baron Dudley, who married Katherine Brydges and had a daughter Anne, who married Thomas Wilmer, from whom the Oliver family of Wollescote is descended.

Ainsworth says in his *Windsor Castle*:

"At the East end of the North aisle of the Choir (he speaks of St. George's Chapel) is a plain flag, bearing the words: 'King Edward IIII and his Queen Elizabeth Woodville.' The coat of mail and surcoat decorated with rubies and precious stones, together with other rich trophies once ornamenting this tomb, were carried off by the parliamentary plunderers. Edward's queen, Elizabeth Woodville, it was thought, slept beside him; but when the royal tomb was opened in 1789 and the two coffins within it examined, the smaller one was found empty. The queen's body was subsequently discovered in a stone coffin, by the workmen employed in excavating the vault for George the Third."

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE DUDLEYS

The Barons Dudley were of Royal descent through their ancestress, Lady Joan Plantagenet, " the faire Maid of Kent ", daughter and sole heiress of Prince Edmund of Woodstock, son of Edward I. This Lady Joan married Sir Thomas Holland, K.G., and had a son Thomas, created Earl of Kent, whose daughter, Lady Eleanor, married Edward Charlton, Lord Powys, whose daughter, Joice, was wedded to John, Lord Tiptoff and had issue (with others) a daughter Joice or Joan, who married Sir Edmund Sutton, alias Dudley, son and heir of John, Lord Dudley, 6th Baron, K.G. Their son, Sir Edward Dudley, married Cicely, daughter of —— Willoughby and had a son John, 7th Baron Dudley, who married Cicely Grey, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey and granddaughter of Elizabeth Woodville, and thus united the houses of Plantagenet and Luxembourg. John and Cicely had issue one son, Sir Edward, 8th Baron, from whom the Oliver family of Wollescote is descended.[1]

John Dudley (son of Edmund Dudley, Esq.), Baron of Malpas, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, was beheaded when his son was eight years old and his widow was

[1] The modern Earldom of Dudley must not be confounded with the ancient barony. The latter was created by writ of summons in the reign of Edward III and descends to the heirs general.

married by Royal Consent to Arthur Plantagenet. Young Dudley was brought to Court and being " of fine person and accomplishments ", he attended the King's favourite, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, on his expedition to France. John Dudley lived at Dudley Castle brought into the family by Margaret de Somerie.

Robert Dudley, eldest son of the above John, was granted Kenilworth Castle by Queen Elizabeth, in 1575.

Lord Guildford Dudley, sixth son of the above John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, was the husband of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, a descendant of Elizabeth Woodville, daughter of Jacquetta of Luxembourg.

Lord Edward Dudley married Jane Stanley. He lived for many years at Dudley Castle, and it is said that Queen Elizabeth once visited the castle about 1575. His ancestor, John Sutton, alias Dudley, who married Elizabeth Berkerley, was the greatest of all the Barons Dudley, and bore the Royal Standard at the Coronation of Henry V. (Extracts from Dean Dudley's *History of the Dudley Family*.)

Dudd Dudley was one of the natural children of Edward, Lord Dudley, by his mistress Elizabeth Tomlinson, daughter of William Tomlinson, Esq., of Dudley. Dudd was one of the most marvellous men of the period. He was one of the earliest Staffordshire Ironmasters, a Colonel in the Royal Army during the Civil War and a General of the Ordinance of Prince Maurice.

He was also the author of the treatise called *Metallum Martis*. Dudd Dudley was born in 1599 and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He died

at Worcester on October 25th, 1684 and was buried in St. Helen's Church, where a beautiful monument was erected to his memory and to that of his wife Eleanor (daughter of Francis Heaton of Groveley). The monument is surmounted with an escutcheon bearing a lion rampant double queue, impaling six trefoils arranged two and one, two and one, for Heaton ; and two crests, the first, a lion's head affronté in a ducal coronet, the second, a pelican vulning, for Heaton. It is remarkable that there is no sinister bendlet, or other difference upon the arms, nor is Dudd's illegitimate birth referred to in the inscription. This fine seventeenth-century tomb was left to fall into decay, but at the suggestion of Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, a large sum of money has been recently expended upon the tomb, by the Staffordshire Iron and Steel Institute, and it was unveiled on October 7th, 1911, by Mr. E. Lester, the President of the Institute.

THE EPITAPH OF EDWARD DUDLEY IN OLD CLAPTON CHURCH

This stone is a sign,
That gold lies hidden within,
The remains of Edward Dudley, Esq.,
In this chapel he sleeps forever dead.
Than whom when alive, none was more watchful ;
Who while he could, by the nobility of his family,
Receive honour, yet he chose rather to receive by his own,
Not willing his father should appear more loving
Nor a more generous patron of the Church,
Nor the lord of any villa more meek,
This is truly novel in our latest age,
Dear to him was God, he to God was dear,
Readers be mindful to put up prayers for him now dead,
His own prayers were sufficient for him while he lived,

Pray that he may be an heir to estates for his virtues,
That he may see more grandchildren in Clapton
By the name of Dudley than he has seen ancestors,
She who loved him living and wept him dead,
And adorned this tomb with splendid ornament
Was Elizabeth, his wife most sorrowful.
He died the 6th of May, A.D., 1632. Aged 72.

There are figures carved upon this tomb, representing Edward, his wife, his six sons and four daughters. (See Dean Dudley's *History of the Dudley Family*.)

THE WADHAM FAMILY

"Wadham in Knowston Parish, the original residence of the Wadhams, is one of the few Devon Manors noticed in 'Domesday' as continuing in the same Saxon hands from the reign of the Confessor, and the 'Lysonses' suggest it as not improbable, that the holder, Ulf, may have been the ancestor of the Wadham family. There is at any rate nothing to militate against this hypothesis." (See Worth's *History of Devonshire.*)

Sir John Wadham about 1360 had a son, John, who succeeded him in the title. John was Justice of the King's Bench and married Joan Wrothesley. They had a son, Sir John of Merifield, who married Margaret Cheselden, by whom he had three sons and three daughters:

(1) Sir John of Merifield.
(2) Laurence of Merifield, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hody of Pillesdon.
(3) William of Catheston, who married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Payne.
(4) Elizabeth, who married Stanwell of Codleston.
(5) Mary, who married George Yard.
(6) Ann, who married William Montacute.

Sir John, the heir, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Stephen Popham, and had one son:

John Wadham, Knt., who married twice and had by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Stukeley, a son: Sir Nicholas of Merifield, Knt., Sheriff of Dorset, who for several years was Lieu-

tenant of the Isle of Wight, and who married three times: firstly, Joan, daughter of Robert Hill of Halfway; secondly, Margaret, sister of Sir James Seymour and aunt to Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII; thirdly, Isabella Bridges.

By Sir Nicholas' marriage to Joan Hill, he had five sons and two daughters:

(1) Laurence, who died without issue.

(2) John, the heir, who married Joan Tregarthan, a descendant, through her mother, of Edward I, King of England, by his marriage with Eleanor of Castile, and also of Royal descent through her father, from King John, 1199–1216.

(3) Giles of Barton, who married Agnes Clausey, by whom he had two children: Edward and Dorothy.

(4) Nicholas.

(5) Andrew.

John, the heir, by his marriage with Joan Tregarthan, had one son and three daughters:

(1) Nicholas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Petre and founder of Wadham College, Oxford.

(2) Joan, who married: (*a*) Giles Strangeways, and (*b*) Sir John Young.

(3) Margaret, who became the wife of Nicholas Martin.

(4) Florence, who married first Sir John Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham in Somerset; and secondly, Charles Farringdon of Farringdon.

A strange story is told regarding this lady, who it is asserted "was buried alive

one year after her marriage, having during her illness lost all appearance of life ; but the Sexton hearing some noise in the coffin as he was closing the vault in the church of St. Decuman, caused search to be made " and happily the lady was saved and restored to her husband, Sir John Wyndham.

We will now revert to Dorothy, daughter of Giles Wadham of Barton (and brother of Sir John), who married first, Humphrey Worth, and afterwards, Richard Ford of East Ogwell, County Devon, whose son, The Reverend Simon Ford, D.D., was rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, from 1676–99. This divine was the author of many publications, and we are told that he was " an able scholar and celebrated preacher and a most eloquent Latin poet ".

The Reverend Simon Ford married Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Stamp, Sheriff of London. He had with other issue :

(1) Martha, married to Thomas Milward, an ancestor of the Milward and Oliver families of Wollescote, Worcestershire.

(2) Mary, married in 1677 to Lovelace de Hercy, Esq., of Cruckfield, Berks.

Simon Ford is described by many historians as being descended from Nicholas Wadham of Wadham College fame, but this is an error, as Dorothy Worth, *née* Wadham, his mother, was cousin to Sir Nicholas and not niece, as is so often stated. The error is probably due to the fact that both Dorothy's grandfather and uncle bore the same name as the founder of Wadham College.

The arms of the Wadham family are :

Gules, a cheveron, between three roses, argent.

HOMES OF THE WADHAM FAMILIES

The chief seat of the Wadham family was at Edge, anciently called Egge, so called from the shape of the hill on which it stands, in the parish of Branscombe.

The following extract is taken from R. W. Worth's *History of Devonshire* :

"The village of Branscombe with its partially Norman Church, claims a niche not merely from its personal connection. Soon after the Conquest, the property of a family named after the place, it passed to the Wadhams, by whom it was held for eight generations. Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the last owners of that name, founded Wadham College, and appropriated thereto a great portion of their wealth. When Nicholas Wadham died in 1609, he left his estate to the families of Wyndham and Strangeways. A monument in the church is appropriated to Dorothy Wadham."

Mr. Jackson, in his *Wadham College*, informs us that Edge was "the secondary mansion of the Wadhams, to which the Dowagers of the family retired in their widowhood" and he also describes the house as being of particularly peculiar formation, being actually built into the side of the hill, which was terraced out to receive it.

Merifield, another estate of the family, in the county of Somerset, is said to have become the property of the Wadhams through a marriage with an heiress of Sir Stephen Popham of Popham, County Hants, and remained in the family until the death of Sir Nicholas of Wadham College fame, when it passed into the possession of the Wyndham family, who pulled it down and built a farmhouse, called Woodhouse, on the site. There is some

difference of opinion regarding the old mansion as Mr. Jackson, in *Wadham College*, describes it thus :

" Merifield fell to Sir J. Wyndham as his share of his uncle's estate and he (says Collinson) disliking the situation because it was surrounded with wood, pulled it down. How this was done is uncertain. Mr. Arnold's letter shows it was standing in 1618 and the registers of Ilton record the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wadham Wyndham in 1658, which looks as if Merifield was still standing, as there was no other house suitable for folk of this quality unless it be ' Woodhouse ', the farm, which was built out of the materials of Merifield, which I do not see."

According to Fuller, Sir Nicholas, the last owner of Merifield, was said to have been so very hospitable that " his house was like an inn at all times and like a court at Christmas ".

This chapter would be incomplete if I refrained from mentioning Wadham College, which was built by Sir Nicholas and Dame Dorothy Wadham in the reign of James I. The hall of Wadham College is one of the largest in Oxford ; the oak panels seem to have been treated in a very barbarous fashion, as we learn from Mr. Jackson's book *Wadham College* the panelling seems to have been first painted red and at a later period green, but we find in 1872 that the surface was removed, exposing the natural oak. There are portraits of Sir Nicholas and Lady Wadham both in the hall and on the north wall, over the screen, also miniatures in the east window of the library, together with their Coat-of-Arms. Many learned men of the day congregated here, including Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir Francis Treves in his *Hyways and Byways of*

Dorset, in giving an account of the building expenses, quotes the following :

Oxen were brought up from Merifield to Oxford for the building operations by one John Clay, whose account of expenses incurred on the road has been preserved. It reads as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis laid out at Stoke for bread and drink			10
Evill[e] for the Oxen	5	0	10
Sope			4
Our Suppers	4	0	0
Our Breakfasts	2	0	0
Paid the Chamberlayne			2
Charleton Horethorne for Beare			2
Meere for " Aqua Vitæ " for Thomas Heed			4
The Oxen	6	0	8
Sope			4
Our Suppers	3	0	4
Our Breakfasts	2	0	6
Given the Chamberlayne there			2

The Chamberlayne is apparently the " boots " of the present day.

No explanation is given of the circumstances which led Thomas Heed to acquire " Aqua Vitæ " while at Meere.

The " Sope " so much in evidence on the journey was used not for toilet purposes, but for dressing the cart wheels.

St. Michael's Mount, as an alien house, lost the rich manor of Sidmouth in 1414, and it was given to the Convent of Sion. The year before the dissolution, it was leased by Agnes Jordan, the last abbess, for ninety years to Richard Gosnell. The Manor, however, reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Elizabeth to Sir William Peryam.

James sold it to Christopher Mainwaring, and he disposed of the great tithes to Dorothy Wadham (who gave them to Wadham College) and the Manor to Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton, in whose family it continued for nearly two centuries.

TOMBS OF THE WADHAM FAMILY

Near the north end of the transept of Branscombe Church, is an old monument erected to the memory of Joan Wadham, widow of John and a descendant of the Plantagenets. She was also the mother of Sir Nicholas Wadham, the founder of the College at Oxford. This monument is unique. On the left it shows her first husband with Joan herself and their twelve children and on the right there is a figure of John Wadham (her second husband) in armour, with her and five of their children behind him. It is generally stated that in all she had twenty children and that during the removal of the monument from the south transept to a dark corner in the north transept it suffered somewhat and three of the children's figures were broken off. The arms in the centre are those of Dame Wadham and on either side are the arms of her two husbands. Below the monument is the following inscription :

" Here lieth intombed the body of a virtuous and antient gentlewoman descended of the antient House of the Plantagenets sometime of Cornwall, namely : Joan, one of the daughters and heirs unto John Tregarthan, in the County of Cornwall, Esquire. She was first married unto John Kellaway, Esquire, who had by her much issue. After his death she was married to John Wadham of Merifield in the County of Somerset, Esquire, and by him had several children. She lived a virtuous and godly life and died at an honourable age. September in the year of Christ 1583."

FORD MEMORIAL

Among the monuments in Ilchester Church, we find those of Sir Nicholas and Dame Wadham, who died in 1609 and 1618 respectively.

FORD MEMORIAL

On the south wall of the body of Old Swinford Church, near the pulpit, is an inscription to the memory of Dr. Simon Ford, rector there for twenty-two years, who died on April 7th, 1699, in his 80th year, a descendant of Nicholas Wadham.

THE HENNEZEL OR HENSEY FAMILY

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, Thomas and Balthazar de Hennezel, who lived in Lorraine, near the Vosges, were driven to England by a religious persecution, with their relatives the Tyttery and Tyzack families and many other well-known Huguenots. They first settled at Woolwich, but later they separated, some taking up their residence at Stourbridge and others at Newcastle-on-Tyne. De la Chenaye Desbois, in his *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, describes the Hensey family as being of noble Bohemian origin and as having settled in Lorraine about four centuries previous to the compilation of his *Dictionnaire*. Various members of the family contracted great alliances with the old nobility and branches of the family settled in many places. One went to Switzerland and others to Hainault, Franche Comté and other provinces of France. Their Coat-of-Arms was set up in the windows (with those of many other nobles) in the gallery of the Duke of Lorraine's palace, and Mrs. Williams, wife of a London surgeon and a daughter of Thomas Hensey, always asserted that the Henseys were closely related to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,[1]

[1] The relationship of the Henseys to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law to Henry VIII, as alluded to by Mrs. Williams, is, in my opinion, through marriage. After very careful research I find that Charles Brandon's daughter, Frances, was married to Henry Grey, great-grandson of Elizabeth Woodville by her first marriage with Sir John Grey of Groby, who were the ancestors of the Dixon family, one of whom, Jonathan, married Mary Hensey, 1737.

the brother-in-law of Henry VIII by his marriage with Mary, widow of the King of France and sister of the English King.

Some of the descendants of the family are still residing in or about Worcestershire, and quite recently I had the pleasure of being brought into touch with one of the descendants of the northern branch of the family.

It appears from old records that the families of Henzel and their relatives encamped on a piece of ground on the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire and started the making of glass pots. They were probably the first to introduce window glass into England. The spot they chose was called "Hungary Hill", and it is not clear whether they named it so or whether it bore the name before their advent.[1] Anyway they chose it because the clay found in the neighbourhood closely resembled that used in their native country for making glass-house pots.

The following extract is taken from the Letter

[1] Curiously enough, I recently, quite accidentally, came across this passage in a book called *Peter Ibbetson*, which was published last year. The writer, in describing an ancestress of Peter Ibbetson, says . . . "she married a Breton Squire, called Budes, who was a 'Gentilhomme verrier', near St. Prest, in Angon—that is, he made glass—decanters, water bottles, tumblers and all that,—in spite of his nobility. It was not considered derogatory to do so; indeed it was *the only trade permitted to the noblesse and one had to be at least a squire to engage in it.* She was known as 'la belle verriére' (also nicknamed 'la reine de Hongrie' it seems). The nickname mentioned (which seems to puzzle the writer) rather leads me to believe that Hungary Hill was a well-known place in the glass world of France, before the coming of the Henzels to England, and that they gave that name to the spot near 'Lye Waste', where they built their glass works, in remembrance of their own country."

Book of William Scott, father of the Lords Stowell and Eldon (see *Genealogist*, Vol. I, p. 431):

"Bartholomew Henzell—a person mentioned in one of Mr. Scott's letters—was a wine cooper. He was apprenticed in 1711 and admitted to freedom in 1719. His children were Isaac, John, Charles and Peter and two daughters, one of whom married —— Baker, a viewer at or near Taufield, and the other a counsellor, living in Gottenburg,—on whose death she espoused Joshua Henzell, a half-cousin. Bartholomew, who died before the 5th of May, 1755, was son of Isaac Henzell, who, at his son's apprenticeship in 1711, is described as 'late of Newcastle, gentleman, deceased'. His position in society as a glass manufacturer would even in our day give him an easy title of this style, but at his own period there was something in his family which seemed to claim it as a species of recognised right, beyond the award of mere courtesy. It is remarkable that in the reign of Elizabeth, when Thomas and Balthazar Hennezes, Esquires, made their agreement to set up glass making in England, they designated themselves as we have indicated and stipulated for the aid of three assistants whom they styled 'gentlemen'. Something of this sort is observable throughout the parochial registers of the town, particularly that of All Saints, where there is an almost invariable distinction made in favour of the family Henzell" (p. 42).

To Mr. Goodyear I am indebted for the following information, culled from his *Stourbridge, Old and New*:

"It was in the thirteenth century that glass for windows began to supersede the oiled line, horn paper or parchment up to that time in use, and for drinking vessels those of earthenware, horn or shells and the art of its manufacture for which Stourbridge has so long been famous, is said to have been introduced here from Lorraine in 1557 by French protestant refugees, one of whom, Henzoll, was of a noble house. (This name Henzoll has been corrupted into Henzil,

Henzey, Ensell, etc.) In this connection a recent biography of the great philosopher, Herbert Spencer, informs us that he traces his descent from Stourbridge ancestors. The register of Old Swinford Church contains the entry of a marriage in June 1740 of Joseph Bretell, a farmer of Wordsley, with Elizabeth Hemus. These were Spencer's great-grandparents."

The biographer adds:

"The neighbourhood of Stourbridge was a favourable resort of foreign immigrants. Tradition has it that the famous clay was discovered in the 16th century by wandering glass makers from Lorraine and that the manufacture of glass begun about 1556, was introduced by Hungarians."

The traditions are in harmony with the supposition that the Henzeys, Hemuses, etc., migrated from Bohemia to Lorraine and thence to England, taking with them their skill in the manufacture of glass. They would naturally settle in a country where they could carry on with advantage their native industry.

The Register of Old Swinford Church near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, contains entries of this family, many members of which are buried there.

The arms accorded by Desbois to De Hennezel are gules, three acorns argent, two and one. Supporters, two lions proper. The English Branch, however, bore gules, three acorns or, crest—a "firebolt or fireball" or, Motto—"Seigneur, je te prée garde ma vie". The crest is so blazoned in the description prefixed to Joshua Henzey's Coat-of-Arms quoted by "Antiquarian", but it would be more intelligibly described as a "bar shot enseigned with a pellet or bombshell" (see *Genealogist*, p. 422).

HENZEL FAMILY

Ananias Henzell (naturalized Hensey) " de la Maison de Henzel, tout prés du village de Darnell, en la pie de Lorraine ", born 1570, had issue two sons, Joshua and Paul.

Joshua, the eldest son, born 1600, married Joan Bretell, a lady supposed to be of Norman descent, and whose family was seated in Worcestershire as far back as the reign of Henry VII. There were two children of this marriage, Thomas and Edward.

Thomas, the elder son, married Frances, daughter of William Croker, Esq., of Sandford, Co. Oxon, and had issue fourteen children, of whom, *John*, born in 1674, the fourth child, married Miss White and had three daughters and co-heiresses, the second of whom, Mary, married in 1737 at Worcester, Jonathan Dixon of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, and left an only child, Oliver Dixon, Esq., barrister-at-law, senior bencher of Gray's Inn and a Magistrate for the Counties of Worcester and Stafford. The Dixon family, according to Mr. Grazebrook, has been resident in the parish of Dudley, from the time of Henry VII in a mansion and estates called " Dixons " and which gave the name to an extensive district now known as " Dixon's Green ".

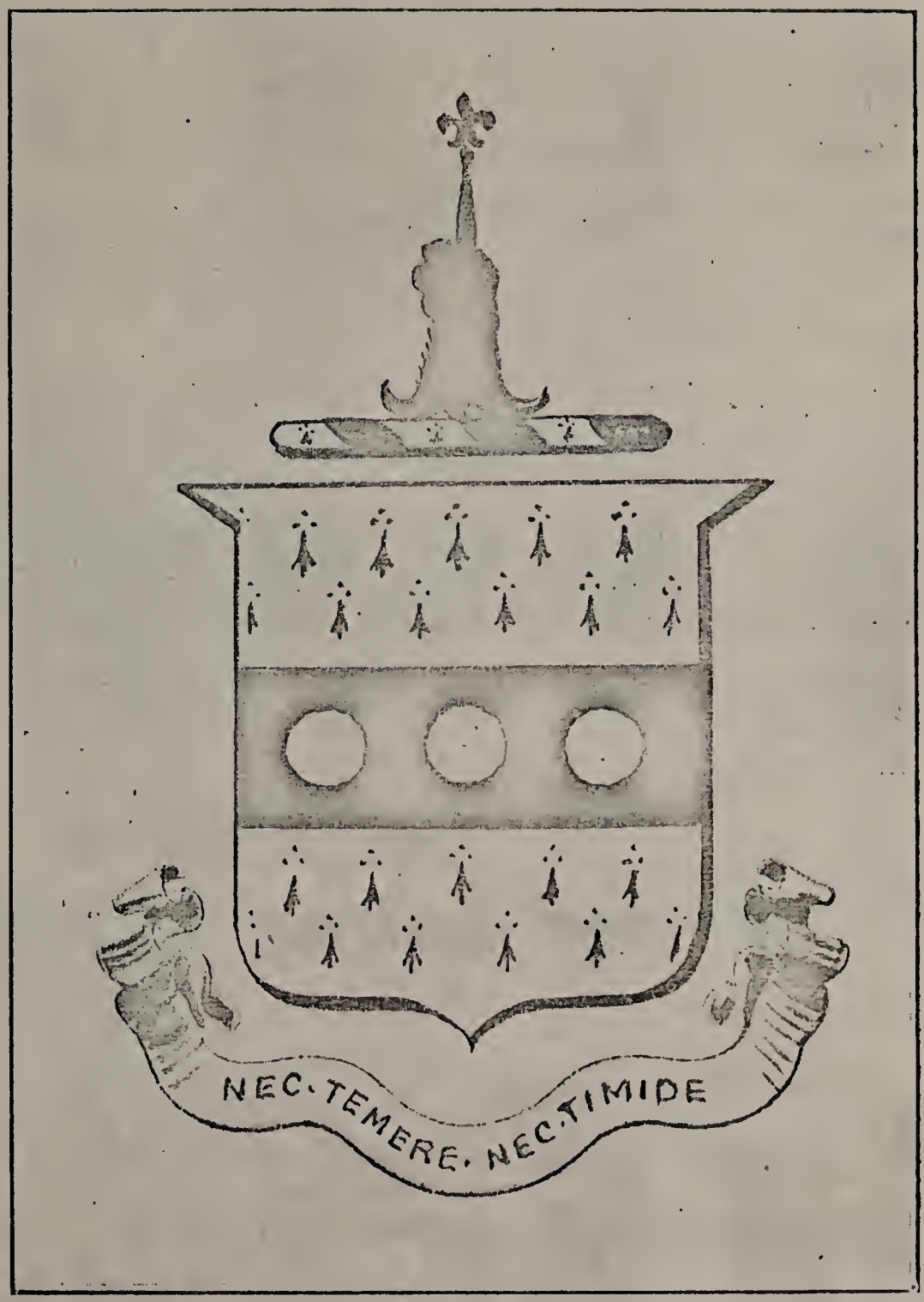
Oliver Dixon by his marriage with Suzannah, daughter of Thomas York (by Suzannah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Milward of Wollescote, by Martha his wife, daughter of Simon Ford, D.D., Rector of Old Swinford—descendant of Sir Nicholas Wadham), had issue :

(1) The Reverend John Hensey Dixon.

(2) Mary Anne, who married Thomas Jervis, by whom she became the mother of Sir John Jervis, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

(3) Suzannah, who married Richard Harpur of Co. Leicester, son of Joseph Harpur of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster, and sister of Ann Harpur, wife of Edward Oliver of Wollescote Hall, Co. Worcestershire.[1]

[1] The Harpur family is of great antiquity. It is related to the ancient Fidernes of Finderne, who are extinct in the male line, and whose once grand home in Derbyshire has altogether disappeared. Near its site grow some flowers brought from Palestine by a Crusading Finderne and called locally "Finderne's Flowers".



ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE MILWARDS

[*To face page* 81.

800a.

THE MILWARD FAMILY

An extract from *Derbyshire Old Halls* gives the following information concerning the Milward family who were seated at Eaton Dovedale in Derbyshire as early as the sixteenth century; the description of the homes by an old chronicler reads as follows:

"The old manor house of Eaton Dovedale was the homestead of the Milwards, but the ruins with the Latin quotation over the threshold seen by Pilkington [*Derbyshire* Vol. II, V, I, placet Deo sic omnia fiunt. Anno Domini 1576 Junii 12] were no doubt demolished to save the expenditure of a few coppers. Sculptured saint or cross or edifice, smash it up to save a shilling! Here Sir Thomas Milward entertained Charles I and perchance it had sheltered the heiress of Sir John Savage of Stamsby, whom Robert Milward espoused. The mansion had originally belonged to the St. Pierre family and was purchased by the Milwards about 1556. The manor of Eaton Dovedale passed with Elizabeth Milward to the Clarkes of Somersall-by-Chesterfield. The sister and heiress of the last of the Clarkes married Job. Hart Price who took the name of Clarke by letters patent. The daughter and heiress of Price (Anne) mated with Walter Butler, eighteenth Earl of Ormonde. Not even by so many stones, nor a solitary flag above ground is the site of the old homestead of the Milwards of Eaton Dovedale perpetuated. The ruins have served various purposes and have lasted well, for only in 1893 were the last vestiges carried away. Within say fifty yards from the spot, stands an old edifice of some pretensions, designated 'the Old Hall' and which we assume from certain facts was built by the Clarkes after the lordship accrued to them

by marriage with Elizabeth Milward. . . . When the splendour of the Milwards was on the wane the Clarkes bought up their manor of Chilcote." (See *Derbyshire Halls.*)

EXTRACT FROM YEATMAN'S "FEUDAL HISTORY OF DERBY"

The Wapentake. (1624.)
The Hundred of Scarsdale.
Trayned.
Stretton.—Rich Milward—Muskett.
Chesterfield.

Burgess Roll—No. 1. with Oath (now amongst the Corporation Muniments restored by Mr. J. Halliwell of Chesterfield).

"We whose names are subscribed, have voluntarily, freely, heartily and cordially, without any mental reservation, according to the true and common intendment, taken the oath ensuing: 'We do declare and believe that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against those that are commissionated by him. Soe help us God!' And we whose names are subscribed do in like manner freely, heartily and cordially give our free assent to, and without any mental reservation, and according to the true intendment subscribe the ensuing declaration: 'We do declare that we hold thereby no obligation upon us or any other persons from the oath commonly called the solemn league and covenant and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath and imposed upon the subjects of this realm against the known laws and liberties of the Kingdom.'"

Amongst other names is that of Richard Milward, January 13th, 1662, at Derby.

Mr. Edward Milward Seed Parker, a descendant of the Milwards, has informed me that the main branch of the Milward Family was situated at Eaton Dovedale as above stated and that the four branches of (*a*) Wollescote, (*b*) Alvechurch, (*c*)

Welford-on-Avon, and (*d*) Stratford-on-Avon, were descended from it.

It is in the branch of the family living at Wollescote Manor, Near Lye, Worcester, early in the sixteenth century, that I am chiefly interested.

Dr. Prattinton gives a long pedigree of this family, which I have been able to make use of through the courtesy of the Society of Antiquarians.

Noakes, in his *Rambler*, states that "during the Civil Wars, Wollescote House was the Headquarters of Prince Rupert and his troops whom Thomas Milward, the then owner, entertained for six weeks", but the family have always understood that Mr. Milward entertained Prince Rupert at Wollescote *Hall* and not the *House*.

It was recently asked of me if I did not consider it strange that Mr. Milward should have entertained Prince Rupert so loyally, considering that he was a Parliamentarian. The latter statement is quite wrong, as Thomas Milward of Wollescote was a staunch Royalist and must not be confounded with the Thomas Milward of Alvechurch, who was a captain in the Parliamentarian Army and who, although of the same house, held different views. This was often the case in many families of that period.

Harrison Ainsworth, in his *Boscobel*, gave a description of the King's flight through this district. The following is an extract given in the MSS. of Mr. John Dovaston of West Felton, a Shropshire antiquary and a gentleman of known accuracy, who was a descendant of Dr. John Milward.

"During the Civil Wars of Charles the First, Prince Rupert made Wollescote House, in the parish of Old Swinford, (the residence of Mr. Thomas Milward, whose family

had lived there from 1500 or earlier) his headquarters for a considerable time, and by living there and killing Mr. Milward's stock and eating his corn, very much injured him in his substance. The Prince had a garrison at Wichbury Wood—from Wollescote about a third of a mile—still to be seen by the intrenchments. The Parliament party had a garrison at Stourton Castle, Co. Stafford, A.D. 1643. These meeting on Stourbridge Common, a sharp battle ensued, and Prince Rupert's party was worsted and he himself nearly taken; for riding hard to get towards Wollescote, he was closely pursued by a Parliamentarian trooper: when the Prince came to the Heath gate leading off the Common to Old Swinford, the gate being shut and the trooper near him and there being a boy near the gate, the Prince cried: 'Open the gate!' which the boy did; when the Prince was through, he said hastily: 'Shut the gate'. This was done immediately and the trooper being thus stopped, the Prince escaped.

This incident broke up the quarters at Wollescote and the Prince on his departure took his signet ring off his finger and giving it to Mr. Milward told him that his adverse fortune did not permit him to recompense him then, for his loyalty and for the damage he suffered, but that when the King's affairs turned out prosperously he should have his loss repaired on presenting the ring to the King and stating the circumstances."[1]

---

[1] It would seem that a younger son of Mr. Thomas Milward, namely, John Milward, D.D. of Oxford, actually did make use of the signet ring. Whilst studying at Oxford he became acquainted with a Mr. Henry Freeman, a creole and native of St. Kitts (of the family of Freeman of Fawley Court, Bucks), who persuaded him to petition Charles II (then restored to the Crown) for the living of St. Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts, and a grant of a sugar plantation called the "Godwin Estate", St. Kitts. Accordingly, the Rev. John Milward was presented to the King, who upon having the Prince's signet ring and hearing the circumstances under which it was given, received him kindly, and promised to consider it and have proper inquiries made into the facts. The result was the presentation of the living and the Godwin Estate to the Rev. John Milward.

The Thomas Milward above mentioned, had the two following sons, besides other children, namely, Edward, who succeeded to Wollescote; and John Milward, D.D., who married the sister of Henry Freeman. Edward married Mary Booth of Penkridge (who brought the Bugnove estate into the family) and had issue: Thomas, who married Martha, daughter of Simon Ford, D.D. (who was twenty-two years rector of Old Swinford, and a descendant of Sir Nicholas Wadham). They had Martha, Edward, Thomas, and others. Thomas, who succeeded his brother as heir of Wollescote Manor and who was also of the Inner Temple, married Prudence, daughter of Oliver Dixon of Dudley (of the family of Dixon Green, and a descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III). Their daughter Prudence married Hungerford Oliver of The Grange, Old Swinford, and another daughter Mary was wedded in 1765 to John Foster of Wordesley and Leicester Grange, Co. Warwick, High Sheriff for Worcester in 1779 and subsequently for Warwick. Susannah, daughter of Thomas Milward and Martha Ford, his wife, married Thomas Yorke.

THE HOMES OF THE MILWARDS

The Milwards of Lechlade, Thurgarton Priory, and Snitterton Hall, were all descendants of the Eaton Dovedale family and an interesting item culled from an old book is worthy of note regarding the Milwards of Snitterton.

"The possession and tenancy of Snitterton Hall by the Milwards enables us to bring to light two or three facts which escaped such celebrated authorities as Lysons and

Glover and even the indefatigable Dr. Cox. They are of interest to the Peakrell. On the 19th of May, 1426, when Henry VI was made a Knight of the Bath, so was Ralph Milward. The father of the Colonel was in 1669, one of the Lords of the Privy Seal. The Judge was trustee if we mistake not, under the will of Thomas Eyre of Hassop in 1636; he is distinctly mentioned in a volume of the Topographer and in one of 'Notes and Queries' but no one links him on to Snitterton."

Then again there is the poem written two centuries ago by Leonard Wheatcroft, Clerk of Ashover Church, in which the fact is corroborated.

"A Knight the father and a Squire the son;
One heir is left, if dead, that name is gone.
This heir being young, with ladies durst not play,
So he in sorrow, quickly went away,
Leaving no heir o' the name, no, not one:
So farewell Milwards, now of Snitterton."

Wollescote is described in an old book as one of the hamlets of Swinford:

"Near to the summit stands Wollescote Hall, an ancient mansion, once the residence of —— Milward, Esq., whose collection of evidence relating to various transactions of this county have proved a valuable repository in connection with those of Hagley Hall, etc., to the topographical historian Wollescote House occupies another part of the site."

Wollescote Hall, the old historic mansion, was for many centuries the home of the Milward family and afterwards of their descendants, the Olivers of Wollescote, but owing to the vicissitudes of fortune, passed into the other hands in 1887. It was left by Thomas Milward to his grandson Edward Oliver of Wollescote, of whom more hereafter.

The Manor of Wollescote comprised: Wolles-

cote Hall, Wollescote House, Prescote and Percote Grange (now known as The Grange, Old Swinford).

A quaint little story which has been handed down concerning the stay of Prince Rupert with Mr. Milward has been related to me by a member of the family. After the episode of Prince Rupert's narrow escape on the Heath at Stourbridge, Mr. Milward was at a loss to know where to hide him. Suddenly he bethought himself of an old unused well, which was quite dry and into this the Prince descended; a sailcloth was placed over the top and upon it was placed some stacks of wheat.

Percote Grange was enlarged by Hungerford Oliver, who resided there after his marriage with Prudence Milward.

Another one-time residence of the Milwards of whom Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, was the last representative, was a handsome old house situated opposite the Catholic Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Hastings, which is noted for its fine stone triple-vaulted roof. The mansion was long occupied by Coventry Patmore, author of *The Angel in the House*; it is separated from the churchyard of All Saints by a cluster of elms.

MEMORIALS OF THE MILWARDS

There is a curious memorial of the Milwards in St. Werburgh's Church. On a slab erected in the Chancel is the following inscription:

"Here in the middle of this choir, lyeth buried the body of Henry Milward, late of Synfyn, Gent., who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1615, in the 79th year of his age. He had by his wife Elizabeth—daughter of George Higham of Adlington, in Cheshire, gentleman—

ten children : five sons and five daughters and having lived lovingly together 52 years, she deceased the 27th September, 1610 and lyeth buryied in the Church of Barrow-upon-Trent. To whose memorie in filiall duty John Milward, their youngest child, hath erected this monument.

Tho' never rich, richly did Milward live
With liberal hand to lend, to spend, to give
Where need required, according to his portion
To God devout and to the Church inclined
Hurtful to none, helpful to all and kind
Especially to neighbours, friends and kindred
And father-like his children dear he tended
Stout, Good housekeeper, constant to his word
Milde peacemaker, so blessed of the Lord
A child of God, he reigns in heaven for ever
From labour free, from fear, from care, from fever."

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF MILWARD

Arms. Ermine on a Fesse gules, three bezants.

Crest. A Lion's Paw issuing out of a wreath sable grasping a septre or.

Motto. Nec Temere, nec Timide.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE OLIVERS

[*To face page* 89.

THE OLIVER FAMILY

Major-General Oliver, in his history of the Olivers of Cloghanodfoy, mentions that the name of Oliver is no doubt a Norse or Danish one, derived from "Olaf". Oliver is also a common name in the Basque country.

There seems to be no record of the Oliver family previous to the fourteenth century, when we learn of one, Simon Oliver, Recorder of the City of Bristol, who resided in a large house in Peter Street. The Oliver family seem to have resided in Bristol until the eighteenth century. Edward Oliver, son of John Oliver of Bristol, married Jane Hungerford (a descendant of Walter, Lord Hungerford) and had one son, Hungerford Oliver and three daughters, Jane, Ann and Katherine.

Hungerford married at Old Swinford, April 3rd, 1761, Prudence, daughter and heiress of Thomas Milward of Wollescote Manor and of the Inner Temple.

This lady was of semi-royal descent, being descended through her mother from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. This was the commencement of the line of the Olivers of Wollescote. Hungerford and his wife Prudence had several children, the eldest of whom, Edward, succeeded to the estates of his grandfather, Thomas Milward of Wollescote.

I received recently a quaint little story from a

great-granddaughter of Hungerford Oliver, relating to his wife Prudence.

Soon after the birth of the infant Prince (afterwards George IV), a coach and four was sent by the King and arrived at The Grange, Old Swinford, at midnight. It was meant to convey Mrs. Hungerford Oliver to Court, in order that she should take charge of the little Prince. Hungerford refused to allow his wife to go and said that he valued his wife as much as the King valued his and therefore could not spare her. Hungerford's refusal could not have been a wise one, though it does not seem to have affected the fortunes of his son Edward, who was a great favourite at the Court of George III and spent much of his time there.

Edward Oliver married Ann, daughter of Joseph Harpur of Caldwell Hall, near Kidderminster, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on March 30th, 1787, and had many children.

He (as we mentioned above) spent much of his life at Court and amongst his most intimate friends were Lord Ebury and Lord Lyttelton, who, in after years, when vicissitudes of fortunes overtook him, remained constant in their friendship to the end and I am told that Lord Lyttelton dined with him as often as possible at the "Heath", Stourbridge, until his death in 1837. Edward was also a friend and correspondent of Dr. Parr.

During his residence in the Isle of Man, he was Captain of the Royal Manx Fencibles. His captaincy was the last one signed by George III, before he became blind. The King also dubbed him Esquire. Later great misfortunes overtook him; his estates and his magnificent gold plate all passed

into other hands, but echoes of his splendour are heard even unto this day, in the countryside, for the children of his old servants love to tell of the grandiose style in which he lived. It is a somewhat strange coincidence that both the houses of Hungerford and Oliver met with similar misfortunes when an Edward was owner.

I must now return to the children of Edward and Ann Oliver, many of whom died in infancy. Thomas Milward, the eldest surviving son, was an officer in the 38th Staffordshire Regiment [1] and fought through the Peninsular War until he was wounded at the Battle of Salamanca, whilst carrying the " Colours ". One report states that he was hit four times and wounded twice during the campaign. He fought in all the other engagements of the 38th Regiment during that War and took part in the storming of Badajos, Talavera and other places. He also served in the 39th Regiment. He was 22 years in the Army and on retiring received an appointment as Stipendiary Magistrate of Savanna-la-Mar, where he died of fever in 1839.

Thomas Milward Oliver married Elizabeth Knight, who was a girl of great beauty and a great favourite with her husband's family, who called her " Silla ".

Thomas and Elizabeth had several children, namely :

(1) Henry.
(2) Delia.

[1] The First Battalion of the 38th Staffordshire Regiment was known as the " Pump and Tortoise ", so nicknamed from the Colonel's energetic attempts to hasten their slow evolutions at Bunker's Hill.

(3) John Douglas.
(4) Matilda Anne, married to Guy Randall.
(5) Frederick Augustus.
(6) Eleza, who died at Prinstead, Nr. Emsworth, Hants, at the age of nineteen.

Frederick Augustus married Sarah Gardiner and had several children, some of whom died in infancy. Three only survived, namely: Frederick Francis, who in 1913 assumed, by Letters Patent, the name of his ancestors, Milward, and two daughters, one of whom is still living.

Now I must revert to the second surviving son of Edward Oliver, Edward Milward, who married Ann Baynton and had issue:

(1) Edward Milward Oliver.
(2) William Orme Oliver.
(3) George Hungerford Oliver (of the "Brake", Hagley).
(4) Latimer Harpur Oliver.
(5) Mona, and others, all of whom are now dead.

Before closing the chapter I wish to correct statements which have been made in various books, no doubt taken from the same record, to the effect that Captain Thomas Milward Oliver died unmarried; as has been seen he married and had several children. His nieces, who have only recently died, could never understand how such a ridiculous mistake could have been made. In the Captain's letters to his father, from Jamaica, he frequently alluded to his wife and children and after his death Mrs. Oliver received her pension as an officer's widow until her own death. Through the courtesy of the War Office officials, I am able to contradict

all such statements and to the Vicar of the quaint little Saxon Church at South Stoneham, Southampton, I am deeply indebted for the trouble he took in searching for and sending me copies of the baptismal certificates of the children.

MEMORIALS OF THE OLIVER FAMILY

On a mural tablet in the tower of St. Paul's, Bristol, is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Oliver, Esq., the last Governor of the States of Massachusetts, North America. On the independence of that country, he relinquished considerable estates from attachment to his Sovereign and died in this city, the 29th of November, 1815, aged 83 years. Also Harriet, his wife, who died the 16th of July, 1808, aged 50 years."

Above, on a shield are his arms: Ermine, on a chief sable, three lions rampant, argent.

For a period of 200 years the Milwards and Olivers of Wollescote have been buried in the vaults of Old Swinford, Worcestershire.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE OLIVERS

MUSBURY, CO. DEVON, AND WOLLESCOTE HALL, STOURBRIDGE, CO. WORCESTER

Arms.—Ermine, on a chief sable, three lions rampant, argent.

Crest.—A demi-lion rampant, gules.

Motto.—Dieu mon appui.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE OLIVERS AND MILWARDS

Arms.—Ermine, on a chief sable, three lions rampant, argent. Quartering. " Milward ". Ermine, on a fesse gules, three bezants.

Crest.—A demi-lion rampant, gules.

THE SILVER SNUFF-BOX

A quaint old silver snuff-box belonging to Thomas Oliver of 1695, now in my possession, has the Coat-of-Arms engraved on it, over which is the crest surmounted by a Squire's helmet but no motto, probably because the motto as given above, " Dieu mon appui ", belonged to the Hungerford family, and was assumed by the Olivers of Wollescote.

SILVER SNUFF BOX.

To face page 94.]

94a.

THE MYLWARD FAMILY OF WOLLESCOTE[1]

(BY PRATTINTON)

John Mylwarde by deed dated Elizabeth 1566, lands in Old Swinford, Bedcote, and Wolleston, are settled on him and his four sons. = d . . . of . . . .

The issue from this marriage was :

Thomas Mylner alias Milward, of Wollescote, Yeoman, living 1566, 1599, 1605, Charity Comm. record a party 10 Brodes Charity Deeds, 2nd August, 39 Elizabeth with Edward his son and heir as Trustees died before 20 April 1626. = Elizabeth, d . . . of . . . . She died 41 Eliz., 1599.

William Milward, living 1566.

John Milward, living 1566.

Roger Milward, living 1566.

Thomas and Elizabeth had the following children :

Edward Milward of Wollescote, Yeoman, living 20th April, 1626.

Jane Milward, living 1st June, 1659.

—— *Milward*, married —— Hadon.

Edward married and had issue :

Thomas Milward of Wollescote, Gent. son of Edward, party to a Deed of Lease 1656, June 1654. Inventory on death July 20th, 1659 ? Will dated the 16th. = Margaret, daughter of —— 2nd husband, Nicholas Paston of King's Swinford, Clerk,

[1] By kind permission of the Society of Antiquarians.

executrix of her 1st husband and party with her 2nd, to her daughter Margaret. Marriage settlement 18 May, 1666. 18 Charles II.

Thomas Milward had by his wife, Margaret, the following children :

Margaret, daughter, living 1659, marriage settlement 18 May, 1666. Married Richard, son and heir of Thomas Perschoute, and Mary his wife, of Perschoute Hall, parish of Sedgeley, gent. descendants still living there.

Frances, daughter, of Boddingford, sister of William Freeman = John Milward, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas, Middle Island, St. Kitts, married 1670, died 1692. They had a son and daughter, and from the daughter is descended I. F. Milward Dovaston, Esq.

Edward Milward of Wollescote, Gent., born 13 March, 1642, party to deeds of 1656–65–86–1700. Will dated 24th March, 1718. Died 8, buried 11 June, 1719, at Old Swinford aet. 77 ; died of Dropsy caught from cold at Mr. Thos. Rogers' Funeral 13 March. A portrait of him is at I. F. Milward Dovaston, West Felton, Esquire.—Edward married Mary, daughter of —— Booth of Penkridge, brought the Bugnool Estate in the family, died 1699, buried at Old Swinford.

—— *Milward*, daughter, died young, 1659 ; married Sam Middlemore, of King's Norton, living 1704, buried 1716. Mr. Middlemore buried 1717. They had two sons, Thomas Middlemore, living 1715, and John Middlemore, living 1724.

Thomas Milward died young 1659.

Edward and Mary had the following issue :

—— *Milward*, dau., living August 1724, married

—— Holly. They had a son, Edward Holly, living 1724.

Elizabeth Milward, married Thomas Reed, and they had two children, Thomas Reed and Elizabeth Reed, both living 1717.

—— *Milward*, married Thomas Grove of the Halle Close, died before 1720.

Thomas Milward, Solicitor of Stourbridge, Gent., admin. his father Worcs. Ap. 1720. March 16, Ap. 1696. Will dated 28 June, 1720 ; died 4, buried 6 Aug., 1724, at Old Swinford. = Martha, daughter of Simon Ford, D.D., Rector of Old Swinford, a descendant of Nicholas Wadham by Martha, sister of Sir Thomas Stamp, Sheriff of London 1676. Will proved 1759.

Edward Milward of Chaddesley Corbet, Residuary Legatee of his father, 1675. He married and had children who were placed under his brother Thomas's care.

Guy Milward living 1703–10 with his brother Thomas. Died unmarried.

Mary Milward living 1720. Married Daniel Hopkins. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Hopkins.

Elizabeth Milward living 1702–20–24 at Grimbey. She married Philip Orton of Bicknell of Co. Worcester, living 1724. They had an estate at Churchill but mortgaged 1710, he living 1715–16. She at Grimbey 1718. Their issue, Thomas, at Mr. Undershill's School at Romsley, and Jenny and Elizabeth, both young 1717. In addition they had 3 daughters : Anne, living 1724, Mary, living 1724, Sarah, living 1724.

Thomas Milward and Martha Ford had the following children :

Martha Milward, born 1690. Legatee in Will 1720. She married Andrew Jordan.

Edward Milward of Wollescote, Gent., born 1696. Legatee to his uncle Sam Middlemore. Exec. of his father, deviser of his grandfather; died at Bristol 1742, buried at Old Swinford. Unmarried.

Ford Milward, christened 1704. Deviser of his father and then under age 1720, party of his brother's settlement, 1729, died without issue.

Thomas Milward of Wollescote, Gent., born circa bap. 24 June 1702. Marriage settlement dated 25th December 1729 devises all his manor and estates to his grandson Edward Oliver. Will dated 23rd September, 1783, proved 2nd June, 1784. Buried at Old Swinford. = Prudence, daughter of Oliver Dixon of Dudley, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, sister of Joseph Dixon of West Felton, Salop. Great-great-great-granddaughter of Arthur Dixon, born 30th December, bap. at Dudley 20th January, 1707. Legatee to her father and brother Joseph and grandfather. Married at Dudley 1778, buried at Old Swinford.

Thomas Milward and Prudence Dixon had the following children:

Prudence Milward, baptized 1732, married 1761, died 1794, buried at Old Swinford Church. She married Hungerford Oliver of the Grange House, Old Swinford, son of Edward Oliver of Bristol, by Jane Hungerford his wife. Died 1807. Gent.

Elizabeth Milward, born 12th November, 1730. Will dated 1785. Died 1785.

Anne Milward, died unmarried.

Mary Milward, married John Foster of Wordesley, of Stafford and Leicester Grange, Warwick.

He died 1802. She died 1771. Issue—a son, John Foster, who died unmarried and was buried at Bristol.

Prudence Milward and Hungerford Oliver had the following children :

Edward Oliver of Wollescote, Gent., had estate from his grandfather. Married Anne Harpur, daughter of Joseph Harpur, sister of Richard Harpur. Both living 1834. Of Caldwell Hall.

Prudence Milward, daughter, married the Rev. Mathew Booker, vicar of Hitchendon, Bucks and died without issue.

Jane Oliver, married Henry Wood of Burbage. Both died 1813. They had two sons and a daughter.

Thomas Milward Oliver of Burslem, Surgeon, died unmarried.

Catherine Oliver of Stourbridge, 1834, living.

Elizabeth Oliver, living 1834.

Anne Oliver, living 1834.

Mary Oliver, living 1834.

THE OLIVER FAMILY OF WOLLESCOTE

(BY E. MILWARD-OLIVER)

Hungerford Oliver, Gent., of the Grange House, Old Swinford, son of Edward Oliver of Bristol and Musbury, County Devon, by Jane Hungerford, daughter of Thomas Hungerford of the Cadenham Branch of the Hungerford family, a descendant of Lord Walter Hungerford of Farley Castle. He married Prudence Milward, daughter of Thomas Milward, by Prudence his wife, *née* Dixon. She died 1794.

Hungerford Oliver and Prudence, his wife, left the following issue :

Edward Oliver, Gent., of Wollescote, who married Anne Harpur, daughter of Joseph Harpur of Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster.

Prudence Oliver, who married the Rev. Matthew Booker.

Jane Oliver, who married Henry Wood of Burbage. Both died 1813. They had two sons and a daughter.

Thomas Milward Oliver of Burslem. Surgeon. Died unmarried.

Catherine Oliver of Stourbridge, 1834, living.

Elizabeth Oliver, living 1834.

Anne Oliver, living 1834.

Mary Oliver, living 1834.

Edward Oliver and his wife, Anne, had the following issue :

Edward Milward, who died young.

John Harpur, who died young.

Thomas Milward, Captain 38th Regiment, who married Elizabeth Knight.

Mary Harpur, who married William Orme.

Edward Milward, who married Anne Baynton.

Thomas Milward and his wife Elizabeth had the following children :

Henry, *Delia*, *John Douglas*, s.p.

Matilda Anne. s.p. *Frederick Augustus*, who married Sarah Gardiner. *Eleza*, died young.

Edward Milward and his wife Anne had the following issue :

Edward Milward, *William Orme*, *George Hungerford*, *Latimer Harpur*, *Harriet*, *Emily*, *Mona*, 1927 ; all deceased.

Frederick Augustus, the younger son of Captain Thomas Milward, and his wife Sarah, had the following children :

Frederick Francis, assumed the name of Milward by Letters Patent 1913. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Wren of Melbourne, Australia.

Anne Matilda, living 1929, unmarried.

Sarah Gardiner married Thomas Little, and died without issue.

And other children, all of whom died young.

Frederick Francis and his wife Eliza, have the following issue :

Elsie Frances Wren, who married Leycester Percy Ferris Scott. Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy ; Major, R.A.F.

Francis Milward married to Daisy Helme of Mount Vernon, New York.

Cyril Milward, died 1911.

Dorothy Joan.

Sybil Violet married to Granville Ball, Lieut. 3/10. Middx. Rgt.

Gerald Hugh, 2nd Lieut., King's Liverpool Regt. Died 15th April, 1920, from illness contracted on active service.

Vivian Douglas, Capt. 17th London Regt. Invalided.

Cecil Kimberley, served with Queen's Westminster Regiment from February 1918 to September 1919.

Elsie Frances Wren and Leycester Percy Ferris Scott, have one child, *Catherine Mary*, living 1929.

Francis Milward and his wife Daisy have three children : *Frances, Jane, Cynthia.*

Sybil Violet and Granville Ball have two children : *Peggy Frances, Denis Granville.*

Vivian Douglas married Gladys Olive, daughter of Mrs. Olive of Buxted, Co. Sussex, and had one child, Beryl, living 1929.

Cecil Kimberley married to Margaret Ireland Prowse, 28th November, 1929.

LETTERS OF CAPTAIN THOMAS MILWARD OLIVER

[Copy.]

TORRES VEDRAS.
February 13*th*, 1811.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I again with pleasure take pen in hand to let you know how we are going on in Portugal, we still remain in Torres Vedras, but I suppose shortly now shall make a move as the weather is better and indeed the summer season is fast advancing, the French are still in Santorem,—and at present not making any movements, either one way or other. I was the other day on command to rout (?) some other from Pinishs (?) that were employed in that place on the Batteries and Fortifications of that town, it is immensely strong, being nearly surrounded by the sea, and from 150 to 200 guns, besides mortars, there is but one place to get to the town which is over a very long sand and no shelter whatever from the fire of the garrison. I received the greatest attention from the Engineer Officer employed on their works or I should have spent my time very dull indeed, the first day on my way I halted at Loumsihow I first passed through in the evening, but finding the rivers I had to cross so much swollen, I was under the necessity of returning back to Loumsihow), by that time 'twas quite dark and not being any English troops there I was despairing and having not had any dinner or being able to get any as many of the inhabitants were fled and no Inn in the place, I at last enquired of a Portuguese soldier, if there were any English officers in his Regiment, he informed me there were two. I accordingly made myself known to them; they were then just going to dinner, when they insisted on my dining with them, they also got me a bed and breakfast next morning. They also made me promise to do the

same on my return from Pinish which I did, or it would have been misery indeed, but I set that down not as a command but a source of pleasure, or indeed it was, as the Engineer Officer behaved just in the same manner as the other two. The Officers in the Portuguese Service are, one in the 3rd Buffs and the other in the 28th Regiment. I had leave a short time since from Colonel Nugent, to go to Lisbon for some things I wanted, where I saw Marquis Romannas' Funeral, which was extremely magnificent and grand and when I had the pleasure of meeting Major Williams who was very kind to me indeed. I went down with a Lieutenant McPherson, who as I told you in a former letter, mess together, with a Captain Wrench, his business was to purchase a mule, his having died on the march, we went together to the Fair, and purchased a very fine one for eighty-six dollars, though to our utter amazement when we got home to the Inn, found he was stone blind. He had on a large bridle with blinkers to them so we never thought to look at his eyes, however, I saved my credit, having a scotchman with me and he being taken in. . . . I am a very great Buck, I am in the Grenadiers with a pair of Epaulettes on my shoulders. I am far from being a bad looking fellow I assure you, few better. I suppose my friend James Tobin would have no objection to the Epaulettes, in Portuguese " Vos Mussei vo care the Cambatee ", that is in English, " He cares for the Dress though not the Battle ". . . . It is a great pity to see the destruction to the beautiful woods and forests that have been . . . (illegible). I'll go no farther than were we now are I suppose at least and speaking within moderation there . . . (torn) are hewn down upwards of 15,000 trees upon an average worth from 4–15 pounds each, they are cut down to prevent the French sheltering from the fire of our posts. I suppose there are now standing upwards of two million in the same wood and forest though not within range of our shot. We destroy, I mean use, for firing each day in the Garrison, 2–3 hundred trees. Think how that poor man that owns them must feel to have his property daily ruined, and in every part where we have troops, we have fire ; think what the Army must use, when one division uses 2–3 hundred

a day and that a very small one. I have sent you a thing to give to Mr. Jefferson to insert if he likes in the " Weekly Intelligincer ", which is *a fact*. " A French officer coming over the other day with a ' Flag of Truce ', to our lines, gave some of the English officers an invitation to go over to Santorem . . . to see the play, and assured them on his honour they should have good beds, be well entertained, and return next morning. They declined his invitation. When one of them asked him what was the play to be performed that night the frenchman's answer was ' The March to Lisbon ', on which the officer replied, ' you ought to be very perfect as you have been so long rehearsing it '." I am not at liberty to mention names. The answer is thought to be very good.

From your ever most affectionate son,

(*signed*) THOMAS M. OLIVER.

38. Foot.

P.S. The report of the day is that we have taken 400 Cavalry from the French. If that is really the case you will hear more of it.

[Copy.]

BARBO DEL PONS,

April, 1811.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I again with pleasure take the earliest opportunity of writing to you, as for this sometime back I have been so busy, I have not had a moment to call my own. We have at length arrived in Spain, after both much fatigue and a good deal of fighting though we have shared but little, as mostly being kept as a reserve. If we had been commanded by General Leith we no doubt should have been in the thick of it and we hear he is coming out again to take the command, which we hope is a fact, if so we shall have a General who knows how to lead us in the Field and out of it, with honour to himself as well as country, there has been some very smart work indeed the accounts of which you will see in the papers, there was a smartish little action at Sabujal which was thought would have terminated in a general one, our Regiment on that day was taken from the

Brigade to Coolt and Flank the guns of Artillery, which put two columns to flight in a very short time, indeed they had just been going to eat their dinner which they were glad to leave and their sheep just killed, they had not time to skin or anything, there were a good number of things got that day, the only thing I got was a French Mule worth about eighty dollars, better that than a broken head, which many poor fellows received that day. There are some French in the Almeiada, though we have troops all round it, it is very strong, and would take some time to storm it or rather take by storm, we were at Val-de-Mula in Portugal where the remainder of our Brigade now is, though our Regiment is removed to Barbo Dal Pidres (In Spain), to defend a pass leading on the high road to Salamanca, such a place I cannot describe, the nearest place that I ever saw anything like it is the Rock at Douglas Head, so immensely rugged and steep, there is a small river at the foot of the two mountains, over which is a small Bridge, our sentinels at our end, theirs at the other, they now and then exchange shots, if either offer to advance. I came off Picquett this morning and a dreadful night indeed I have had of it, raining most of the time, the duty comes excessively hard upon us just now, having only our Regiment, and giving two or three officers for picquett every night and sometimes four as we find a picquett at Vao de lanel, another pass about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Barba del Puerco, if you get the map of Spain you will see the town of San Felices, that's where the French are on the hill opposite to us, since I began this letter, and as it is seldom I have time to finish one in a day having so many things to do. I received an order for five of the companies of our regiment to march at 12 o'clock last night to a village about 9 miles off, however, fortunately for me the two Flank Companies and one other remained and we have but eight, being but 250 rank and file, there are some fresh ensigns I see gazetted. I wish they would join, as the duty must now be harder, there are but four subalterns now with the three companies that remain at Barbo del Porco, it is supposed we are sent in front to do duty and act with the Light Troops. I am sorry I shan't see Thatcher when he comes out as this

Division the 48th are in, is in the Aentoges on the other side the Tagus, though again there is a report that the Division was going there to support them, which will be a march of upwards of 200 miles for us though indeed after the fatigue we have undergone we should think but little about it. Since I began this letter our new General has joined us, General Sir William Erskine. I wonder if he is any relation to Lord Erskine. I suppose we shall be at Cididial Rodrigo. The war now in this country has been a long time without coming to a final decision and will it is thought last as long again, it is rather unpleasant being in front, as we are always obliged to have our baggage packed every night as if they should attack, it will certainly be here, we were expecting it last night, as a peasant came over and said it was their intention to do so.

Your ever affectionate son,
(*signed*) THOMAS M. OLIVER.
38th Regiment. Spain.

CIUDAD RODRIGO,
SPAIN.
Jan. 22nd, 1812.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I am extremely happy to communicate to you the fall of the Garrison of Rodrigo, we marched into it yesterday morning and are now busily employed in destroying the Works erected by our people against it; and also by repairing the works or rather the breaches made by our artillery; it was stormed by the flank companies of the third and whole of the Light Divisions,—we lost a good number of them by the enemy blowing up the works when we made the breach—it was a thing little expected either by our Army or that of the enemy, especially at this season of the year. It was very cold for the troops lying in the trenches, but they stood it very well. We had General Mackinnon killed and General Crauford mortally wounded, two Colonels, two Majors, four or five Captains and a number of subalterns and volunteers; both the officers who took the "Forlorn Hope" have escaped being killed. I thought it a duty I owed to write immediately though I

scarcely have a moment, as we work early and late, as I am told the enemy are near Salamanca coming down . . . (illegible in the original).

I don't know what Marmont will say for losing his garrison (I understand the officers blame the General for not surrendering sooner when he found so large a breach). I only wonder they did not put all the garrison to the sword, indeed had they not run away to the houses, they would, and an Englishman cannot murder a fellow creature in cold blood, though they had nothing else to expect when taken by storm; they got plenty of plunder and indeed poor fellows they deserved it, they fought hard for it, it is a dreadful sight to see such numbers of your countrymen laying shattered to atoms in the ruins that were blown up, but like everything else by custom grows familiar to you, the Garrison is to be given to Don Carlos, a Spanish General, he has gone for troops to garrison it, in the meantime we are putting it in repair. The Prisoners taken amount to near two thousands, they left here yesterday. I have not heard if the loss is severe (the Regiments that lost most men were the 5th, 77th, 45th, 94th, 52nd, 95th, 43rd and some others who were engaged in storming), the rest of the Army lost theirs in the trenches, they made one sortie, but were very soon driven back.

Yours most affectionate,
(*signed*) THOMAS M. OLIVER.
Lieutenant, 7th Battalion,
38th Regiment.

Post-mark, Lisbon, Feb. 18*th*, 1812.

[Copy.]

GARRISON OF CIUDAD RODRIGO,
SPAIN.
January 26*th*, 1812.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I told you of the Garrison having fallen into our hands, one Division at . . . is busily employed . . . repairing of the Breach and other points injured by the Cannon in . . . we were presented with a most horrible specticle on our

first entering the town, the poor fellows who had fallen in the attempt and others who had been blown to pieces by the . . . of mines. When the British got a footing on the rampart the enemy kept returning with an intention that when the English reached the . . . to spring it instead of which it was done too soon and by that means blew up their own men. I think they were rightly served. We buried General Craufurd to-day, he was shot through the lungs. His funeral was very well attended, the Commander of the Forces, and a number of Generals and every rank of the Army. General Leith arrived at the . . . to take the command of our Division. He is renowned to be a most able officer. We expect now to become a most active division, as we have got pretty strong and so good a Commander. The enemy are now advancing in what Force I cannot say, but it means our lines being picquetted which at this season of the yeare are not very pleasant as the ground is now covered with snow. Our loss in killed and wounded is supposed to be one thousand and nine and about 65 officers. I am told His Lordship was not at all pleased they had not put more to death, on entering the town and it is also said when the Governor saw so many prisoners, he said he never witnessed anything like the humanity of the English, that he expected every man to have been put to the sword. They had a great many British deserters who made a most desperate resistance to prevent our entering the Breach, indeed it was by a man of the 88th Regiment . . . that killed General McKinnon and a great number of others.

I must give you a short account of the funeral of General Crawford, the commander of the Light Division. Our division was formed for the Body to pass through, in the Ditch of the Garrison, the Arms and colours reversed, followed by the officers of his own and other divisions, a number of Generals, Spanish and English, and last His Lordship—the Commander in Chief—Duke of Wellington. He was buried in the Breach where he received his wound ; the Dead March was played by the bands of the Light Division. It was the grandest procession I ever saw and to see the end of so great a man, but a muskett ball has the

same effect upon him, as any other of inferior rank in the Army.

I am afraid they will take General Leith from us now to command the Light Division. I have not room to say more but hope soon to hear from you and that you are all well.

Your very affectionate son,
(*signed*) THOMAS M. OLIVER.

CAMP, 5 LEAGUES FROM SALAMANCA,
SPAIN.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I have long been anxious to write to you, but by continual marching have always been prevented since we left Badajos. I have marched 156 leagues, we were sent to .... for our regimental clothing from . . . during which time the remainder of the division were in settled quarters and our Regiment continually on the march at between one and two o'clock every night, the days being so extremely hot, so that we sleep in the day and march at night. I have more news than I can possibly tell you for want of time; you will be astonished to find us having entered the capital city of Salamanca although we expected to have a brush with them first. Our Regiment is a day's march in the rear of the division, but we join to-morrow, we are taking with us a Battering Train, ladders, etc., for the purpose of taking the forts created by the enemy before Salamanca. After that we proceed to . . . a fortified place 10 leagues beyond. I was in hopes that business of night fighting was over, that of all other is the worst. The Army is divided into three Corps, ours consists of the Light 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions, the whole under the command of General Leith. The Commander-in-Chief is with our Corps. Of course we are to be most entirely employed. I would have deferred writing for a day or two until I had time to say more, or, at least give you more news, however, I will, please God, after we have succeeded in our present undertaking, write you a long and particular account of it. We none of us like the ladders, they are 30 feet long, a very awkward height to be knocked off. I am very near my

lieutenancy and I think if I have the good fortune to escape this, I may calculate on it. Thatcher is with us in our Corps, we were very near his son when at Abrantes. All the 23rd officers thought of going home as the . . . (illegible) and said to have landed in Lisbon. Little did they think of seeing Salamanca, perhaps some will stay in this country longer than they have any idea of. I like Spain very much indeed. I hope the Spaniards will have the sense and courage to assist us now and not let us be bent back again to Portugal. Things are strangely altered, a short time since we were acting on the defensive, now the offensive. There is one thing in our favour, the Army we are going against has been bent pretty well before us. Of course you know pretty well what a British soldier is, I hope they cannot bring too great a force against us. I would not be in their places if our numbers are anything alike and the enemy don't like the thought of it at all, we are too much for them. I expect we shall have some very active operations this summer. I sincerely wish something decisive would take place as both men and officers must be tired of so frequently marching over the same ground. To be sure we now have a change for the better, a new country and good roads; the country of Portugal. Pray remember me kindly to General and Mrs. Oliphant, tell them their son is well but very tired of Portugal; by the time he has marched as many hundred leagues as I have he will have great reason to be so indeed. However, Spain is a beautiful spot, in short, I think, finer than any part of England I have yet seen; at the same time I should not feel the least regret at leaving it. Whatever depends on it I will write you again the first opportunity I have. This scrawl you must excuse as I am the only officer or indeed man with his eyes open and mine are not thoroughly so, for I want sleep to enable me to perform my march to-morrow which will not be a very long one as . . . will prevent it. . . .

From your most sincere son,
(*signed*) THOMAS M. OLIVER.
38th Foot.

Post-mark, Lisbon, July, 1812.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR,
WESTMORELAND,
JAMAICA.
Nov. 4th, 1834.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I am happy to acquaint you that I have been able to give satisfaction to the Governor in this situation and I send a copy of some part of our correspondence . . . *not* official (private). When I was ordered here the Castos and all the magistrates and managers and prospectors memorialized the Governor to let me remain; this is the answer:

THE KING'S HOUSE,
September 26th, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,—

When you were sent to Old Harbour I desired Colonel Doyle to inform you that it was meant only as a temporary appointment; in furtherance of that I beg to say I have appointed you to Westmoreland and I request that you will so arrange to reach Savanna-la-Mar by the 4th October. I mean this to be a permanent appointment, that is, as permanent as anything of a special magistrate can be, as they must from circumstances be always subject to removal as the urgencies of the country require. What I mean to say is that it was my intention to remove you from Old Harbour but that it is not now my intention to move you from Westmoreland.

My dear Sir,
Very faithfully Yours,
SLIGO.

T. M. Oliver, Esq.,
Special Justice,
Old Harbour.

Colonel Doyle did not state to me that it was not permanent and I stated so to the Governor. This is his reply:

THE KING'S HOUSE,
September 30th, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I am much concerned at hearing that Colonel Doyle did not inform you as I particularly directed him, that your nomination to that district was but

temporary. Of course, I cannot press you to your personal inconvenience, but you will recollect Westmoreland will be without a magistrate your not being there. I fear it is one of the taxes on a man doing his duty well, that he is selected to go to a place where matters have been badly conducted before; such I fear is the case where I am sending you, and I selected you for it from my opinion of your fitness.

My dear Sir,
Very truly Yours,
SLIGO.

T. M. Oliver, Esq.

THE KING'S HOUSE,
1st October, 1834.

SIR,—

I have received and submitted to His Excellency the Governor, a memorial signed by yourself, the magistrates, masters and managers in the Parish of St. Dorothy, expressing your high approbation of the conduct of Mr. Oliver as Special Magistrate and your wish that he may not be removed from your parish. His Excellency is most gratified at receiving a testimonial so favourable to Mr. Oliver and His Excellency would readily comply with the prayer of your petition but that the public advantage render it absolutely necessary that the . . . (illegible) arrangement . . . (illegible) . . . into effect.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(*signed*) W. G. NUNES (Sec.).

Wm. Jackson, Esq.,
Castos, St. Dorothy.

[Copy.]

THE KING'S HOUSE,
October 17th, 1834.

(*CONFIDENTIAL.*)

MY DEAR SIR,—

I do assure you that I regret more than I can say that Colonel Doyle did not as I directed him, inform

you that your appointment was intended only to be a temporary one; all I can assure you is that you have been sent down to Westmoreland from my conviction that you are both zealous and capable, that it is the urgencies of the case which has made me send you, and it was the necessities of the Island which made me select you now. I beg to assure you I am quite sensible of the value of your character and your services.

I am, my dear Sir,
Very truly Yours,
(*signed*) SLIGO.

T. M. Oliver, Esq.

THE KING'S HOUSE,
October 30th, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I am happy at being able to inform you that I hear a certainty of a very sufficient increase of salary being allowed to the Special Magistrate on the return of a letter which will go by this packett to England. I thought fit to let you know this. Had I named a specific sum on my recommendation I have reason to think that I should have been authorized to have paid it, it will not, however, be long I trust, and therefore I have thought fit to communicate it to you.

My dear Sir,
Very truly Yours,
(*signed*) SLIGO.

T. M. Oliver, Esq.

I received at the same time this card:

> *The Marchioness of Sligo requests the Honour of Mr. Oliver's company on Thursday evening the 20th November to a Ball at the King's House.*

The above letter is the result of my having stated that owing to the smallness of salary compared with the price

of horses, I feared, I could not keep four as I ought to. When I can surmount the difficulty of getting the better of the expenses I have been at, I can do very well. We have the Windsor Uniform and my coat cost me £13. I was obliged to get mine, having so much intercourse at the King's House, as I was at one time four days a week there on duty and could not escape the Governor's observation. . . . I would to God I could get my dear little John unto the Hospital and the rest of my family to school or out here, but I have not, I regrett to say, been able to afford any assistance to them at home yet, and it is a bad country this for children, if you can manage to keep them at home. I must say I should, were I not separated from my family, be very comfortable, as . . . (illegible) . . . I find by a letter from my wife that poor dear John has been very ill and also that Eleza had been ill. I am happy to hear she is better ; if I could get John to school with Henry it would be a great thing as, poor fellow, however happy I should be to see him, his own future would be . . . (illegible).

The first of August went off very well but I regrett to say the Negroes are not doing so well as I could wish, showing a sort of passive resistance and disinclination to work. I fear a deal of it originates with the Baptists, one of which is cited before the House of Assembly for interfering about a man that I ordered to be punished at Bushy Park Estate ; this parish is where the Rebellion took place before in 1831.

I would beg some assistance may be afforded my family till I am able to send them some, which I will not be able to do till after we receive an increase.

My horses cost me £151 ; the only days I have at home are Saturday and Tuesday, when I have a court here, and Tuesday I make my report, every other day I travel to different Parishes. . . . Mr. B—— a magistrate, has been unfortunate in his family, having lost his eldest son, and an English servant. His daughter told me it cost them from £15 to £25 a day for medical attendance which in this country is enormously costly. I have, I thank God, as yet escaped. I had one dose of Physic, viz., three pills for which I paid one pound, so that it is no joke. The best way I find is to agree for a sum, say £25 or £30 a year with

the Doctor to attend you, because if you are sick, a bill of £100 is against you before you know where you are: I must conclude in order to save packett. I am making my returns to-day and other business. . . . I have just left the seat of gaiety as Kingston and Spanish Town Races take place shortly; great sport is expected. I must decline the Marchioness of Sligo's invitation as 120 miles is rather far to go.

When I was at O. Harbour I accepted it . . . God bless you all. I shall scarce be in time.

Your . . .
(*signed*) T. M. O.

THOMAS OLIVER—1734-1815

Thomas Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, said to have been born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on January 5th, 1734, was the son of Robert Oliver by Ann, daughter of James Brown of Antigua. His father was living in Antigua in 1738, but had settled at Dorchester, before 1747. Thomas graduated at Harvard in 1753. He probably resided at Dorchester till 1766 when he purchased the estate of Elmwood Avenue, near Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and erected the mansion which afterwards became successively the residence of Governor Terry, of the Reverend Doctor Lowell and of James Russell Lowell.

Being a man of fortune he was not actively engaged in business nor did he take much part in public affairs until 1774 when he occupied the offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the province and President of a Council appointed by the King, in a manner especially galling to popular feeling.

The councillors were visited by bands of Middlesex freeholders and one after another forced to renounce their offices. On the seizure by the rival troops of the public stock of powder provided for the militia, the yeomen of the neighbouring towns marched to Cambridge, some of them bringing arms. General Gage thereupon prepared to send troops against them. Oliver, after vainly endeavour-

ing to persuade the people to turn back, hastened to Boston and prevailed on Gage to refrain from military action. On his return the resignation of his seat on the Council Board was demanded. He urgently requested delay inasmuch as he could not with propriety renounce that office while he held that of Lieutenant-Governor, but when a threatening multitude surrounded his house on the morning of September the 2nd, he yielded, signed a solemn engagement "as a man of honour and christian" that he would "never hereafter upon any terms whatsoever accept a seat at the said board on the present move and oppressive plan of the government". He left Cambridge immediately and never returned. At the evacuation of Boston, he accompanied the British forces and soon after took passage from Halifax to England. He was proscribed in 1778 and his estate confiscated. Oliver died at Bristol on November 29th, 1815 (*Gent. Mag.* 1815, p. ii, p. 9641). By his marriage in 1760 with Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Vassell, he had a family of daughters. He is represented as having been of a gentle, retiring disposition. It has even been suggested that his name was inserted in the Commission by mistake, instead of the name of Chief Justice Peter Oliver (1713–91).

CONCLUSION

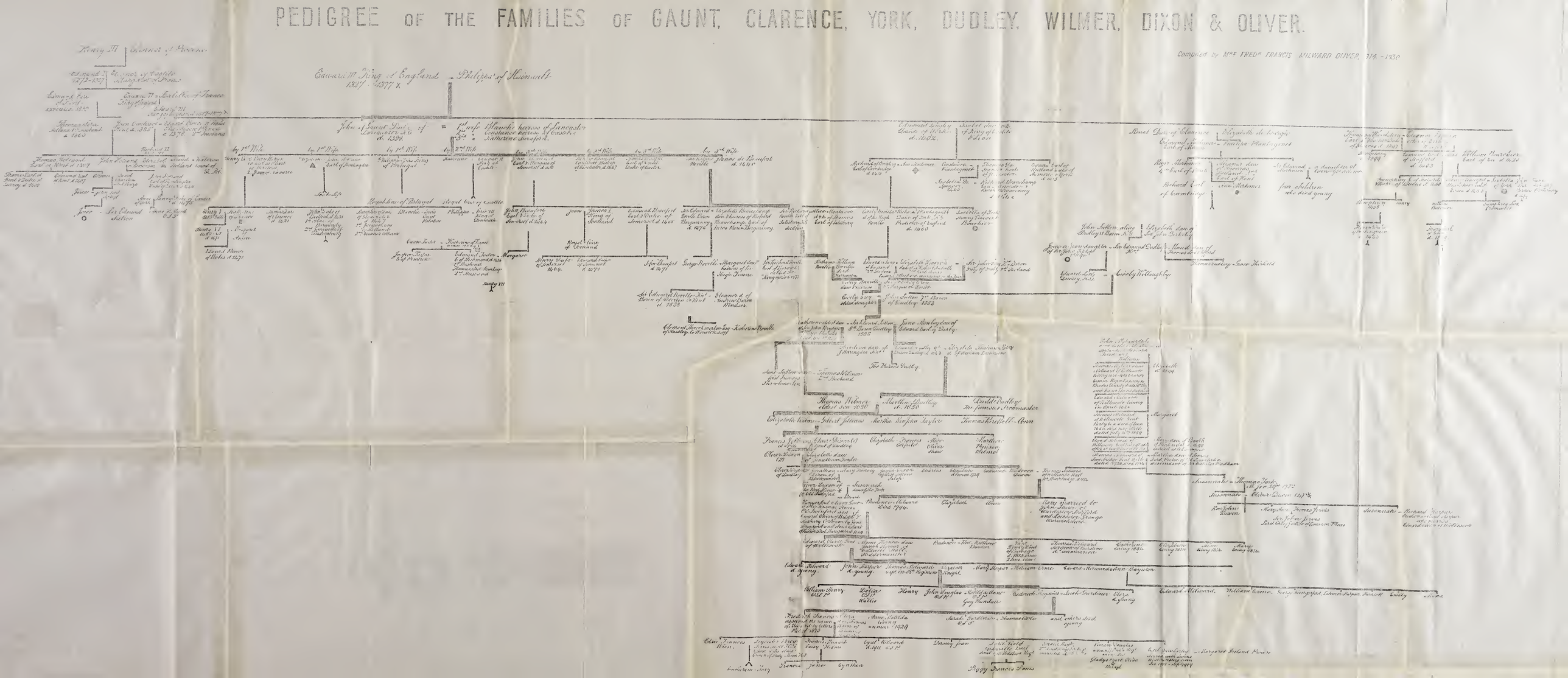
I have compiled this little book in the hope that the knowledge of the noble blood which courses through your veins will spur some of you on to emulate those of your ancestors who distinguished themselves—some in the Field, some in Diplomacy and Law, some even in the World of Commerce—and who piled honours on their names; perhaps some day one of you or one of your descendants will revive the greatness of those names and recall the deeds of all those dead Hungerfords, Milwards and Olivers.

"Happy is he who of his fathers thinks with pride,
Who tells with gladness of their deeds, their might,
To all who list to hear, and who within his soul rejoices
To find himself one of that glorious string."

Printed in Great Britain by Butler & Tanner Ltd., Frome and London

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF GAUNT, CLARENCE, YORK, DUDLEY, WILMER, DIXON & OLIVER.

Compiled by Mrs Fred^k Francis Milward Oliver, 1914 - 1930



6781 1